

THE

Country GUIDE

VC

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In this issue . . .

- A Company that Farms
- Water on Tap
- The Big Notch

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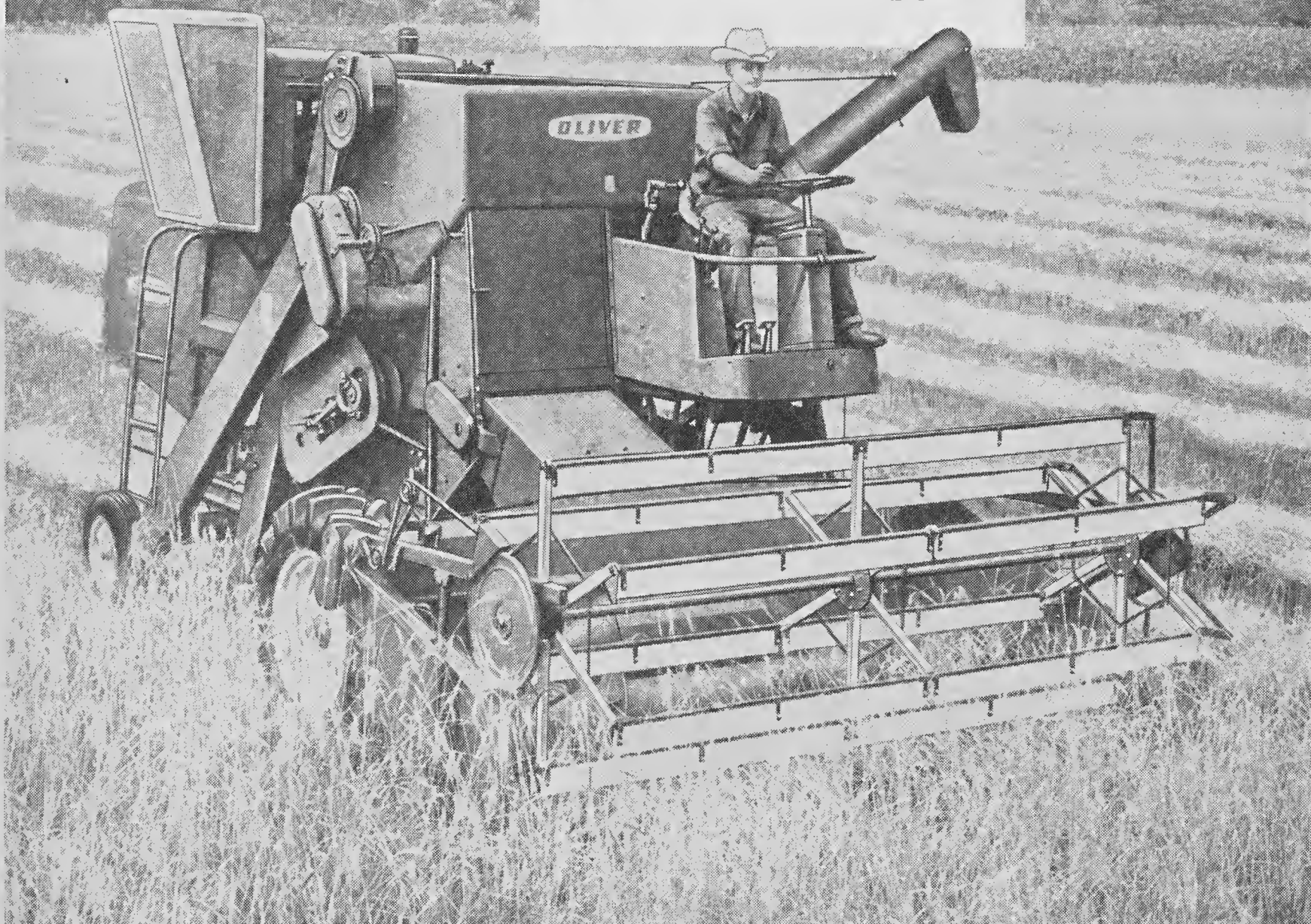
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THE Country GUIDE

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CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

In This Issue

- **FARM BEAUTIFICATION** launched Ernest Johnstone on a fascinating hobby. How he recreates historic buildings of the Old Country is the story of "Farmer Charges Admission" on page 14.
- **BASEBALL FANS** will find the concluding section of Raymond Schuessler's two-part series on page 16. This month he gives advice on how to improve your batting.

CHILDREN LEARN BY DOING. To help them learn and do, and like it, is the aim of a nursery school. You will find the story of one on page 35.

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COVER: Mrs. Paul Courcau of Toronto enjoys a rest with her horse after some early morning exercise around the farm.—Jim Rose photo.

Editor: LORNE HURD

Associate Editor: RICHARD COBB

Field Editors:

CLIFF FAULKNER, Western Canada

DON BARON, Eastern Canada

Home and Family Section:

Associate Editors:

ELVA FLETCHER

GWEN LESLIE

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Printed and published by The Public Press Ltd. President: J. E. BROWNLEE, Q.C.
Publisher and Managing Director: R. C. BROWN Business Manager: J. S. KYLE
Circulation Manager: G. B. WALLACE Advertising Manager: R. J. HORTON

Subscription rate in Canada—50¢ one year, \$1 two years, \$2 five years, \$3 eight years.
Outside Canada—\$1 per year. Single copies 15¢. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa. Postmasters return Forms 29B and 67B to:

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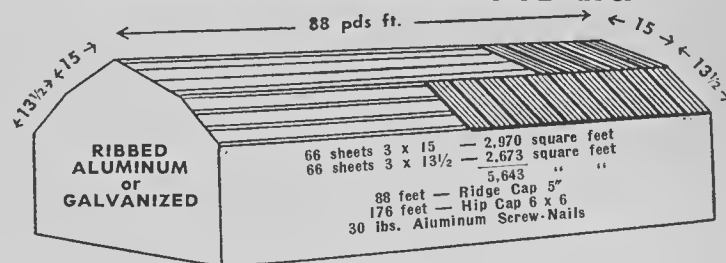
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Editorials

Self-defeating Butter Policy

CANADA'S butter situation becomes more discouraging with each passing month. As pointed out in our Guideposts column in this issue: "Butter continues to roll from churns, fast building up a stocks and disposal problem. It will probably mean a change in type of supports before too long."

The current difficulties had their beginnings back in early 1958 when the present Government brought in its new Price Stabilization legislation and raised the effective support level from 58 to 64 cents per pound for Canada First Grade creamery butter.

What has happened since? Butter production has increased and consumption has steadily declined. Butter production amounted to 303 million pounds in 1957, rose to 336 million in 1958, and dropped back to 325 million in 1959. However, during the first 5 months of this year, butter output has been running well ahead of the corresponding 5-month totals recorded in both of the two previous years. Butter consumption, on the other hand, dropped from 321 million pounds in 1957 to 312 million pounds in 1958, to 303 million in 1959. And for the January-May period of 1960, consumption is down 9 million and 5 million pounds, respectively, from the same periods in 1958 and 1959. The result, of course, since exports

have been limited to 13.5 million pounds during the 2-year period, is that butter stocks on June 1, with the heavy milk production months upon us, total more than 90 million pounds.

What has margarine been doing in the same period? Well, it would seem that the butter stabilization program is playing right into the hands of the margarine manufacturers. Sales of the substitute product have not only kept pace with population growth, but have replaced the drop in butter sales. Margarine consumption increased from 130 million pounds in 1957 to 145 million in 1958, to 152 million in 1959. For the first 5 months of 1960, margarine disappearance showed a 12 per cent increase over the same period in 1959.

IT can be argued that the 64-cent support for butter is not too high a guarantee; that producers need this much at least, while consumers can well afford to pay the price. The fact of the matter is that whether consumers can afford butter at the higher price is beside the point. The 6-cent increase per pound in the support level, which was introduced by the Government in 1958, has obviously turned an increasing number of consumers to margarine. If the loss in butter sales could be considered temporary, the dairy industry could write off its losses to experience

and go on from there. However, once people switch to margarine for any length of time, they seldom revert to butter. Many of them are permanently lost to the dairy industry as butter customers.

It seems to us that the situation we have been describing is another example of price stabilization gone wrong. What benefit is a high guaranteed support price for butter to dairy farmers if they lose a major part of their market to a substitute product that sells for a half to a third of the price of butter?

In announcing the 1960 dairy support policy, the Government made a number of modifications in its butter program which are intended to offset the deterioration in the butter situation. It kept the support level at 64 cents but applied it only to Canada First Grade creamery butter scoring 40-93, whereas previously the 64 cents had applied to 39-92 score butter as well. It also authorized the Stabilization Board to purchase an unspecified quantity of whole milk powder as a means of diverting milk from butter production. As a final gesture, it instructed the Department of Agriculture to undertake a publicity and advertising campaign with a view to stimulating butter consumption.

The diversion scheme may result in switching the surplus problem from one product to another, but we seriously doubt if the slight adjustment in the support level, or the advertising and publicity program, will halt the downward trend in butter consumption.

The dairy farmers are hardly in a good position to complain. They have repeatedly asked for the 64-cent support level for butter since 1958. Surely, before many more months pass by, the directors of the Dairy Farmers of Canada need to take a fresh look at policy—policy that is so obviously playing right into the hands of the competition. V

The Two-Cake Economy

THE business of earning a living takes up a large part of our lives. Our work probably occupies our thoughts more than any other single aspect of existence. We are driven by the instinct to survive, but we also have dreams and ambitions. That is why, when the basic needs of survival have been achieved, we press on toward a better life, a better standard of living.

As Canadians, we are proud to be in a country which has the second highest living standard in the world. We have the advantage of a land where practically all of the important raw materials of 20th century civilization can be produced in abundance. But we have worked hard, overcome many tough obstacles and achieved our living standard without exploiting any other nation.

So, if our living standard is nothing to be ashamed of, why shouldn't we push it still higher? Why shouldn't we have more money, more leisure and more security? With limitless resources, we just keep on doing the same things today as we did yesterday, and we will receive more in return. Things will get better and better all the time.

We should know that this is nonsense. The wealth of a nation cannot be expected to increase smoothly and automatically of its own momentum. It is not merely a matter of having forests and oilfields and fertile soil. Those resources must be employed to produce goods and services and we must be able to sell them.

Provided there is a demand for what is produced, there is some stability, but not necessarily progress. If the national wealth is to be increased, our prices must be sufficiently com-

petitive and our trade policies sufficiently liberal to provide a continually expanding market.

If this is the case, what are we waiting for? The answer is that we are caught in the dilemma of needing to expand markets abroad while we want to maintain a high standard of living at home. We are trying to compete for world trade, and to develop a stronger market at home, but at the same time, we clamor for protective tariffs, higher wages, more and better subsidies, more leisure and broader welfare benefits. We set up pressure groups dedicated to the purpose of gaining a larger share of the wealth for their members, often without regard to the effect they will have on the economy.

IT is easy to find good reasons for seeking government assistance and collective action to improve our lot. The trouble is that so long as our cake is of a limited size, any group that obtains a larger slice leaves less for the others. Either that, or we must go and borrow another cake, which has to be paid for eventually. The party is fun while it lasts, but we must clean up the mess afterwards in the shape of higher prices, higher taxes and the frustration of trying to sell the products of a high-cost economy in an increasingly competitive world.

This is not a cry of despair, unless we fail to realize that all of us are responsible for the situation we are in. In the matter of rising costs and diminishing returns, it is easy to point an accusing finger at the other fellow. But the truth is that all of us are guilty, more or less, of putting pressure on our economy to provide us with more good things of life.

There is plenty of bait to lure us away from the need to live within our means. The something-for-nothing political campaigners, the no-down-payment bargains, the call to live a richer and fuller life with a 1960 Whatsit, the pace set by those free-spending Joneses, the yearning for security and comfort, all these tug insistently at our pocketbooks. But is it really so hard to resist some of the temptations of our times? Even if we have to settle for less than we had set our hearts on, we still have more than most of mankind. And if we can't build our Utopia in a day, we can make a better job of it if we take a little longer. V

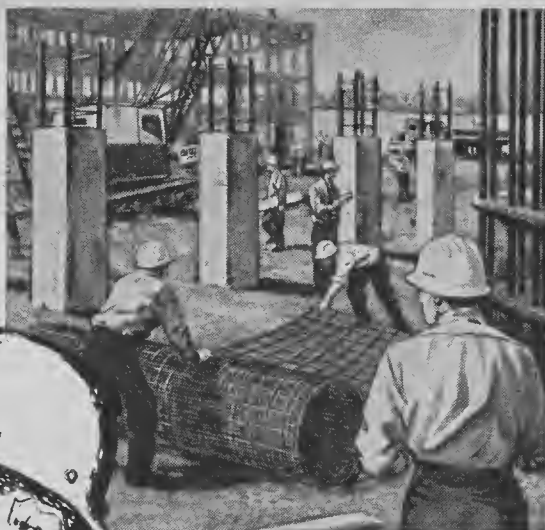
Play It Safe

AS our summer season moves into full bloom, seeded fields promise their harvest. Pastures, feedlots and poultry houses yield assorted sounds. And, moving out to the fields, many kinds of machinery travel the roads between field and home. It's a seemingly peaceful scene that does not at once reveal the dangers that threaten.

Statistics prove that the accident rate increases alarmingly as Canadian farms begin their rise into peak production. Is this not reason enough to accept farm safety as a personal affair?

Remembering that an accident is always looking for a place to happen, let's search out the hazards around home and buildings; be particularly watchful with tractors, machinery and tools; keep simple fire-fighting equipment handy; and see that electric wiring is in good order. And, with our neighbors, let's launch a farm safety campaign within our own community. V

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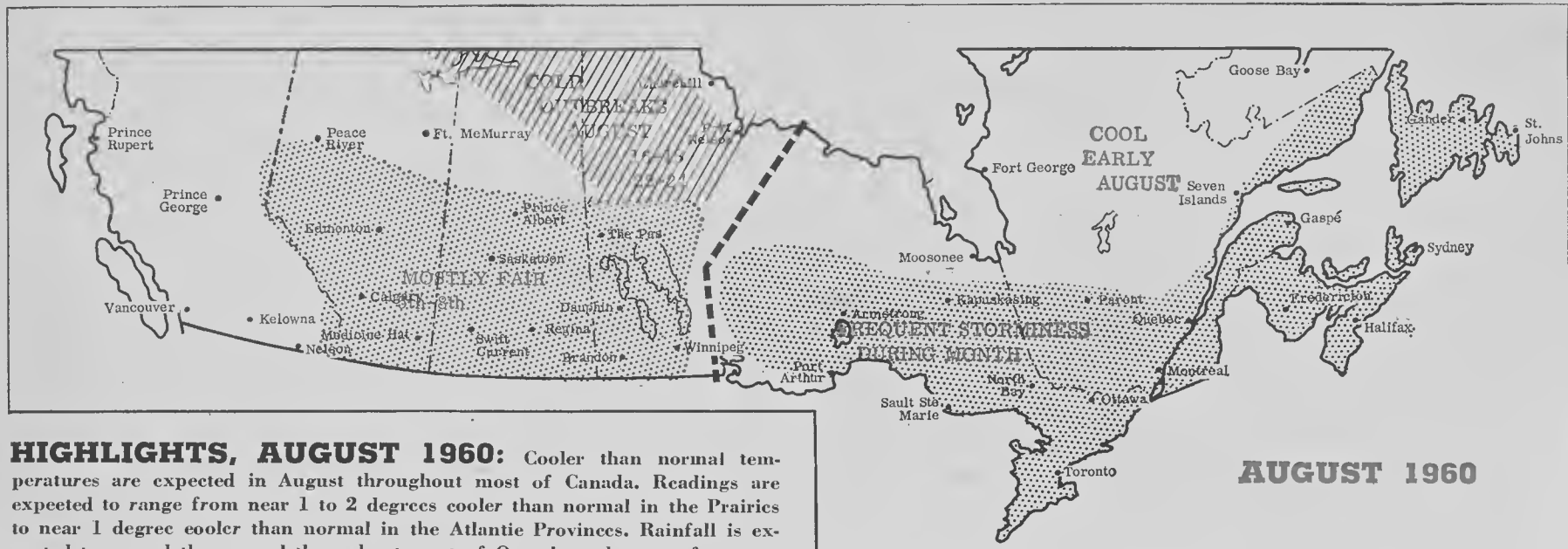
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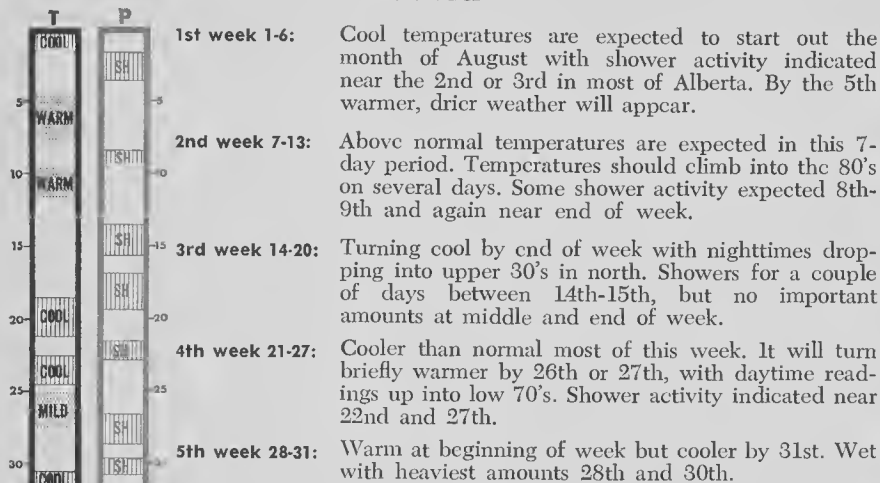


HIGHLIGHTS, AUGUST 1960: Cooler than normal temperatures are expected in August throughout most of Canada. Readings are expected to range from near 1 to 2 degrees cooler than normal in the Prairies to near 1 degree cooler than normal in the Atlantic Provinces. Rainfall is expected to exceed the normal throughout most of Ontario and parts of western Quebec. Elsewhere, slightly subnormal moisture totals are expected.

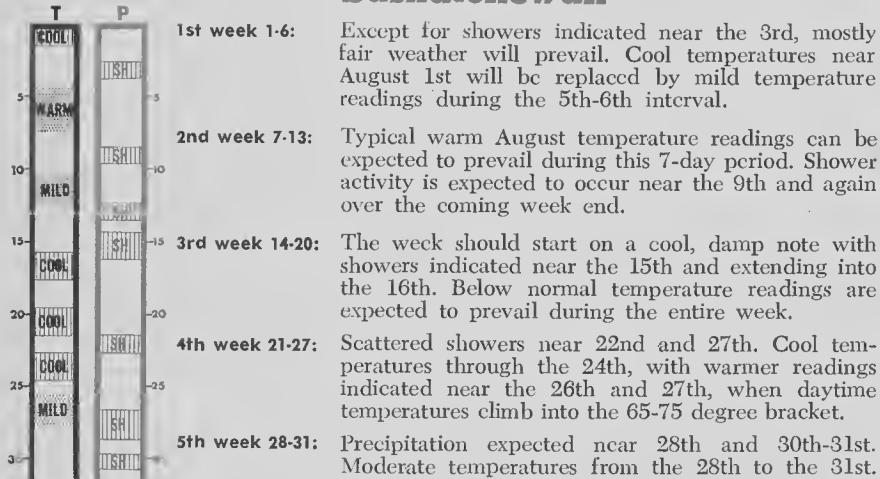
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(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

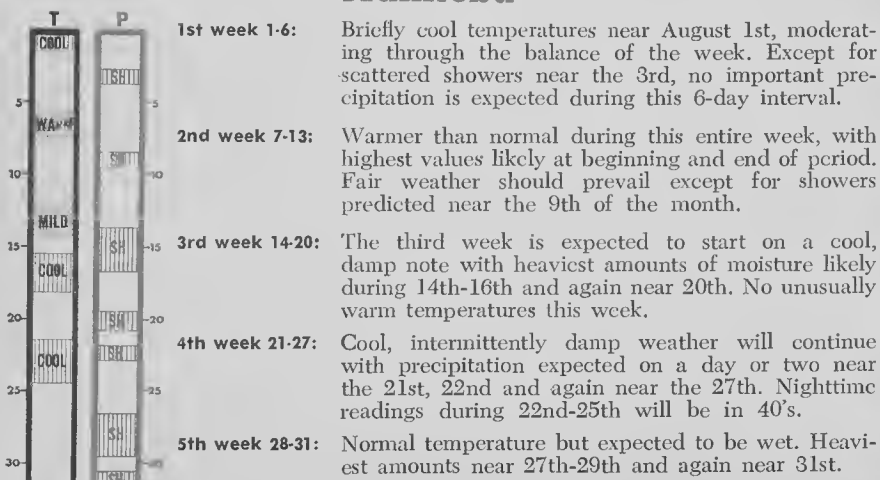
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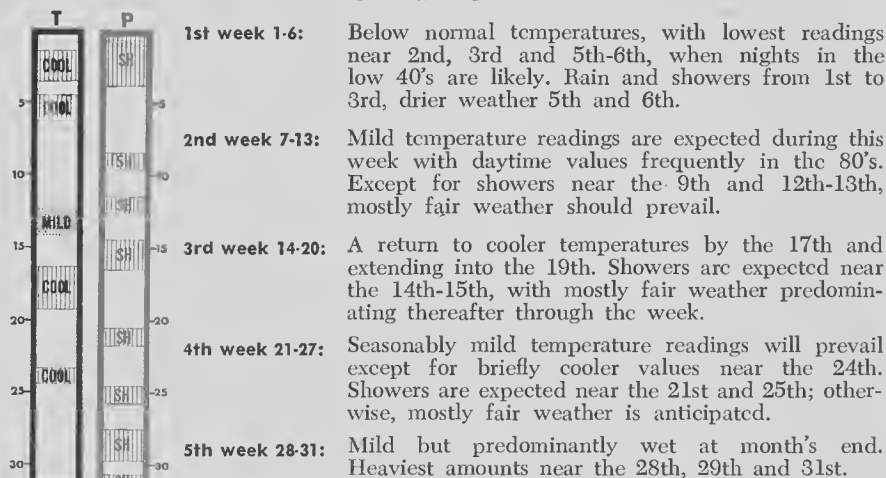
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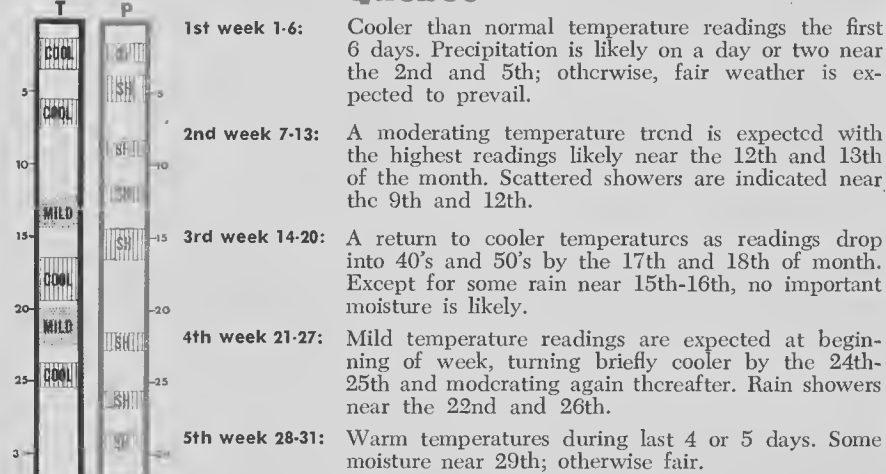
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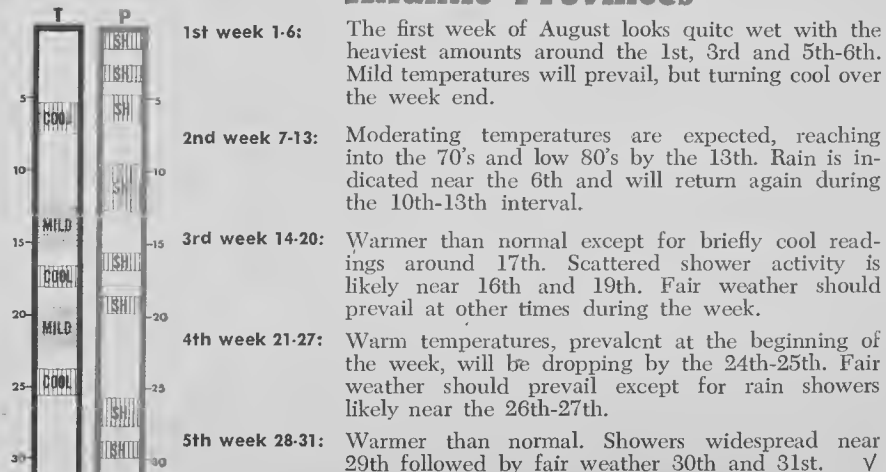
Ontario



Quebec



Atlantic Provinces



What's Happening

SEED GROWERS LAUNCH ADVERTISING PROGRAM

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association, meeting in annual convention at Fredericton, N.B., June 15-17, heard plans to launch a national educational advertising program on Association activities in 1960-61. In order to carry on such a program, seed growers have voted to assess themselves a 10-cent per acre levy. It is expected that about \$50,000 will be spent during the coming year to distribute educational material through newspapers, periodicals and radio on the advantages of using quality seed, and to co-ordinate publicity projects with other agricultural groups.

The Seed Growers' meeting approved changes in the by-laws which would give the Association the power to become the sole seed pedigreeing agency for Canada, and, if requested, the authority to collect branch membership fees on a mandatory basis.

W. L. Shannon, C.S.G.A. Secretary-Manager, advised the meeting that crop registrations were down about 11 per cent from last year, and that membership had decreased by about 16 per cent from the previous year. Joe Murray of Solsgirth, Man., was elected president of the Association for a second term. ✓

RAPESEED NOT A GRAIN?

The Board of Transport Commissioners, in a split decision, ruled last month that Canadian grown rapeseed could not be eligible for Crow's Nest Pass Agreement freight rates. It is based largely on the way the word "grain" is interpreted under the Agreement. If the decision sticks, it will be a serious blow to Prairie agriculture. The freight rate reduction which would result from application of the Crow's Nest rates to rapeseed moving to export would not only mean a greater return to rapeseed producers, but more bargaining power on overseas sales of the grain.

The decision could be reversed by forthcoming appeals which will be made to both the Supreme Court and the Federal Cabinet. ✓

HONEY SUPPORT ANNOUNCED

The 1960 honey crop will be supported at 13½ cents per lb., basis national average, for White No. 1 grade. The announcement was made by Agriculture Minister Harkness early in June. The support price is 102 per cent of the 10-year average price for this grade. This is the same support price that was in effect last year. ✓

SUGAR BEET PRICE SET

The Agricultural Stabilization Board has announced that the 1960 support price for sugar beets, on a national average basis, will be \$14.23 per ton for beets yielding 17 per cent sugar. This is 100 per cent of the 10-year average national price.

For the 1960 crop the stabilization payment will be calculated as the difference between the prescribed

NEW DFC SECRETARY



Charles A. Cameron who was recently appointed Executive Secretary of the Dairy Farmers of Canada. Mr. Cameron succeeds Erle Kitchen who retires on July 31 after 30 years of devoted service to the dairy industry. Mr. Cameron was born and raised at Cornwall, Ont., and has been employed for the past several years by the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency which represents 91 co-operatives in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Maryland and Delaware. ✓

price of \$14.23 per ton and the average price received by producers in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. In the case of Quebec, provision has been made for stabilization payments per ton similar to those made in the other three provinces.

Present indications are that there will be reduced acreage of sugar beets in Ontario this year, but an increased acreage in Manitoba and Alberta, and that production may be about the same as in 1959. ✓

HARKNESS ANNOUNCES SOYBEAN SUPPORT

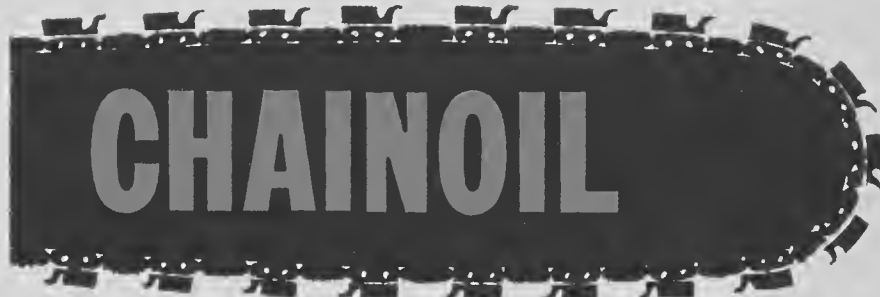
Agriculture Minister Harkness has announced that the soybean support price for 1960 will be \$2.00 per bu. for Canada No. 2 grade or better, which is the same as last year. The price is 91 per cent of the 10-year average, as compared to 87 per cent for 1959. Final figures for the 1959 crop are not yet available, but it is estimated that the deficiency payments which will be made to producers will total about \$1 million. ✓

RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE ONTARIO HOG SCHEME RELEASED

A firm of chartered accountants, Price Waterhouse & Co., were engaged by the Ontario Government's Farm Products Marketing Board to survey and to make recommendations on how the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Scheme might be carried out most effectively.

The survey included a study of the corporate organizations, administration, financial reporting and accounting procedures of the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board and the

(Please turn to page 41)

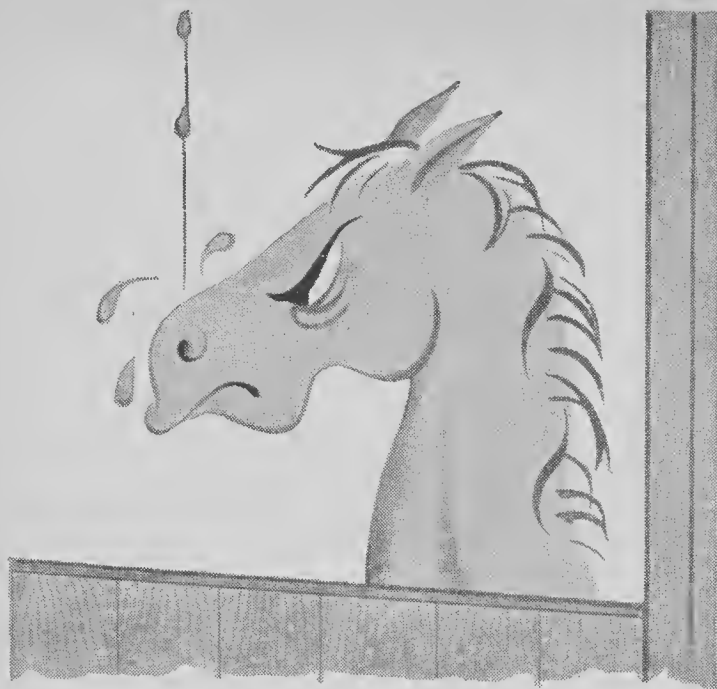


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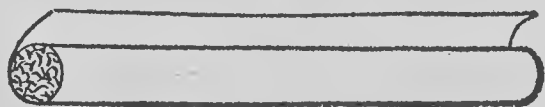
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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

CFA FEARS RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF RETAIL PRICE MAINTENANCE

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture has voiced strong opposition to proposed Government amendments to the Combines' Investigation Act dealing with resale price maintenance. In a brief to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, the CFA claimed the amendments would give manufacturers and large suppliers privileges at the expense of farmers and consumers generally. Under the amendments to the resale price maintenance section of the Bill, the government proposes to put in the hands of the dealer the right to decide, for any one of a number of reasons, when he will refuse to supply goods to a customer. This in effect, makes a regulatory authority of the suppliers. Under this proposed law it is difficult to see how any firm that wished to impose retail price maintenance would find it difficult to do so.

The amendments, the Federation believes, will lead to re-establishment of what amounts to resale price maintenance in many lines. This will stifle true price competition, establish excessively high selling margins, create rigidity in the price system, and in general make for higher prices to the consuming public.

"We are anxious," the Federation said, "about the trend toward a reduction or elimination of price competition and its replacement by promotional schemes of various kinds which add to the prices of products but do not raise their value to consumers. A return to resale price maintenance would contribute to this undesirable trend."

The Federation said it was also concerned about changes in the anti-combines sections of the Act, which it felt were likely to make effective prohibition of combinations in restraint of trade more difficult.

PATIENCE WITH GOVERNMENT WEARING THIN

"The Federal Government is shirking its responsibilities of office and has betrayed the trust that the farm voters of Western Canada placed in their hands," was the consensus of the Board of Directors of the Manitoba Farmers Union, meeting in Winnipeg in late June. This report, made by President Rudy Usick, was a commentary on Government action to solve the admitted income deficiency of western grain producers, on the farmers' request for deficiency payments on wheat, oats and barley, and in making the Agricultural Stabilization Act effective for farmers generally and for hog and egg producers particularly.

"Farm patience is wearing thin," Mr. Usick said, "and the MFU is not prepared to stand idly by while the West is made 'politically expendable' to the Federal Conservative Party' and no action of any kind is forthcoming on urgent problems. Organization members at the recent conventions

(MFU District Conventions) made this abundantly clear to us."

The statement that Mr. Harkness made in the House of Commons regarding attempts by the Western Liaison Committee to arrange a meeting with Prime Minister Diefenbaker for the past 4 months, was viewed as an attempt to force farm leaders "to accept and praise Government policy when, in effect, there is no evident Government policy on the grain producers' problem."

"We are receiving a lot of double talk, evasive actions, excuses, delays, and now arbitrary rules of procedure from the Federal Government. It is unfortunate that Western M.P.'s are not taking matters into their own hands," concluded Mr. Usick.

The MFU has laid plans for more direct action on the grain problem. The subject will be up for discussion at the July Conference of the Inter-provincial Farm Union Council.

OFA RECEIVES PROPOSAL ON LAND EASEMENT

The Ontario Hydro has made a proposal for settlement of the easement problem to the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, it was announced recently by Jack Ferguson, Chairman of the Federation's Land Acquisition Committee. Negotiations over the contentious easement problem have been going on for 2 years.

The OFA Committee had reached agreement previously on several other points dealing with land owners' problems when Hydro requires land for high tension lines. The only outstanding problem remaining was the question of easements, and whether they would be on a 20-year recurring basis, or taken in perpetuity.

Hydro's proposal contains four alternative plans for the settlement of easements, any of which the land owner can accept. The OFA plans to take the proposal to county representatives for detailed discussion before committing the Federation to it.

FARM GROUPS MAKE GAME LAW RECOMMENDATIONS

The Alberta Federation of Agriculture was represented by J. M. Bentley and J. R. McFall at a joint committee meeting last month to consider Alberta's game laws and policies with representatives of the Western Stock Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union of Alberta. A policy statement prepared for consideration by members of the organizations asked for greater enforcement of game laws, particularly in settled areas, and for continuation of controlled grazing in forest areas to fit in with soil, water and wildlife conservation.

The joint committee also asked for a study of an educational program for new hunters before granting a hunting license, and that all hunters be required to carry permanent certificates, subject to demerit marks for breaking regulations. It was agreed that con-

(Please turn to page 41)

Letters

Cash Advances: A Plus

In your editorial in the April issue you query "What about our quota and pricing system for grains?"; and you suggest that a higher initial price on wheat might do away with the need for interest-free cash advances.

I cannot understand your reasoning. Another few cents per bushel on the 300 initial quota would make very little difference and our one bushel quota did not come until January 1960. Taxes, insurance and other items have to be paid in the fall (taxes nearly \$700), which in many cases mean paying the bank 6 per cent interest.

I think the present system of cash advances is about the best piece of legislation our present Government has passed to help the farmer.

F. E. CULLEN,
Willen, Man.

such subject as "The Effect on Canadian Agriculture of Tariff Reductions or Free Trade."

H. J. STEPHEN,
Petersfield, Man.

Austerity Program

With reference to the article by A. W. Wood in your April issue, I should like to say that I believe farmers and other workers might very well study such material. I wondered if you had considered a reprint in booklet form for those interested. Sometimes I should like to see a selection of pertinent material found in your paper on so vital a subject published in booklet form.

It would appear that all workers who must of necessity be affected by either trade restrictions or the removal of tariffs might consider that our economy is out of line and that we must get it into line either voluntarily or by government edict.

In the past, when our economy stagnated, war came along and brought about an unrealistic revival. As a result, we all get caught up in optimism with attendant industrial expansion, and, incidentally, an accumulation of debt on the longest possible terms in time payments and mortgages.

It would seem if we will not accept voluntarily or act sensibly to re-adjust our economy, we will have no other choice than to attack the peoples

who have developed a position of economic strength which will ultimately imperil our political and national security.

All are agreed that war in our time would end the problem once and for all through annihilation. If by some chance such a doleful end is not likely to occur, we will have to admit we are as inept and unprepared for war as we are for a re-evaluation of inflated inventory.

Austerity in our country seems implied so that we may lend support to any effort at winning the peace. With continued production and distribution, with simplicity in living, we will have taken a long step toward a sensible and real reduction in costs of production. Such an approach must embrace the profiteering factions.

N. J. VAN NES,
Weldon, Sask.

\$40 Million Less Than Peanuts!

With regard to your editorial "Emergency Aid to Grain Growers" in the June issue, the \$40 million given to western grain growers in 1958 was less than peanuts. A farmer got \$200 if he had 200 cultivated acres. What does this pay? Nothing. And the P.F.A.A. payments; who pays for that? It comes out of our grain cheque.

I have been subjected to P.F.A.A. deductions for years and only once did I get a few dollars. Even on that occasion we had to put up a big fight. P.F.A.A. is for the prairie farmers. We in the parkland area do the paying.

What we want is price controls on goods and services and a cost of production on our produce, or on that of part of our produce for which there is a market.

Why should the manufacturer bleed the farmer and get his food for less than cost?

CHARLES STONE,
Togo, Sask.

(While we do not intend to discuss the fairness of P.F.A.A. payments in this column, readers should note that the cost of P.F.A.A. has been shared by the Federal Government and grain growers in Western Canada. For example, the Federal Treasury paid out \$13.7 million toward P.F.A.A. payments in the 1958-59 fiscal year.—Ed.)

A Humorous Twist

I enjoy each issue of your magazine and find them most informative.

Please note that on page 31 of the May issue you have a fine photo of a "bunch of Holsteins" eating a "herd of flowers."

I'm sorry, I couldn't help but see it.

J. FRIESEN,
Ladner, B.C.

Bouquet

Your magazine is surely tops. I take 42 magazines from Canada and the United States and you really keep up with the times.

F. D. MACGREGOR,
Leamington, Ont.

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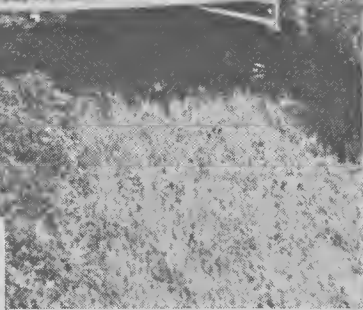
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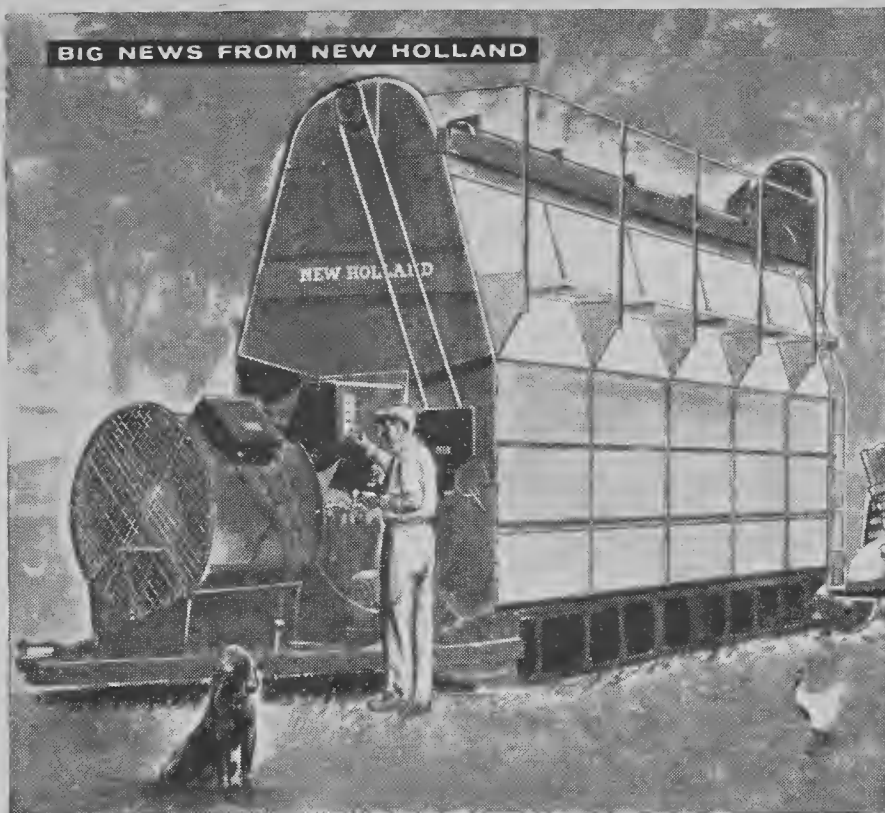
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GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

HOG MARKETINGS moving down and prices up more than seasonally. U.S. prices also strong so trouble from there is remote. You may not get rich quick with pigs but there is usually a little profit and it's a good market for surplus grain.

CANADIAN ECONOMY remains robust, so count on a healthy demand for livestock products. It won't prevent some prices from falling, but some prices will show unexpected strength.

BARLEY may run into a stocks problem this season. For years, prices were fully competitive with other grains and on world markets, resulting in rapid expansion of use both at home and abroad. Now, price stickiness is causing some trouble.

HAY AND PASTURE CROPS were off to a good start in most of Canada and U.S. With a good season, producers will likely increase size of beef breeding herds and this will keep marketings down.

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS have dawdled recently while U.S. exports have spurted to around 500 million bushel mark. World trade will be higher this year than last. Stuff as much grain as possible into elevators. Quotas will be tight during much of coming market season.

BUTTER continues to roll from churns, fast building up a stocks and disposal problem. It will probably mean a change in type of supports before too long.

OATS MARKET will remain in doldrums. Farm stocks too low to force marketings and price levels too high to encourage exports.

CONTINUED LOW EGG PRICES when they were supposed to skyrocket is a disappointment. But in this fast changing flexible industry, don't expect really high prices. There will be a further improvement, however.

BEEF QUALITY in Canada improving in response to consumer demand for good and choice grades. Finish feeding operations will need to keep expanding to fill need.

RYE PRICES just can't get moving. War scares, drought scares and all manner of rumors have little effect. You may have noticed much the same reaction for other grains. It's an indication of overall abundant supplies. If one crop is short another is in long supply to fill the hole. About the only exception is flaxseed, prices of which have been very sensitive, partly due to heavy trade in Winnipeg. Also, world carryover is usually small and each year brings new conditions.

A New Venture: Crop Insurance

*Manitoba is the first province
to test a crop insurance program. Here is how they are going
about it, and what they hope to achieve*

by J. C. GILSON

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba



Dr. Gilson is Chairman, Manitoba Crop Insurance Agency, and Professor of Agricultural Economics, U. of Man.

OVER 2,500 Manitoba farmers can now plan their summer's operations with the assurance that they are protected against some of the unpredictable hazards of Mother Nature. These farmers have recently taken out insurance on their wheat, oats, barley and flax with the Manitoba Crop Insurance Agency. This makes Manitoba the first province with a crop insurance program.

The Crop Insurance Test Areas Act, passed by the Government of Manitoba in August 1959, marked the end of a long series of discussions on crop insurance, and set the stage for the actual testing of the feasibility of crop insurance for the province. Four crop insurance test areas have now been established in various parts of the province. Some may wonder why the program has been confined to four test areas if the need for crop insurance is generally widespread.

Crop insurance is a very complicated business, at best. It seems safe to say that many of the strongest supporters of crop insurance do not realize the difficulties involved in setting up, and operating, a sound program. The philosophy behind the Manitoba program is that one has "to learn to walk before running" in the business of crop insurance. It is hoped that the four test areas will provide the necessary experience to build a sound framework for a more universal, and more permanent, program for the province as a whole.

THE crop insurance program for the present four areas is based upon the best information now available, including the experience of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation in the U.S.A. In turn, however, much more information and experience will be obtained in the four test areas on such matters as: (1) Response of farmers to an actual crop insurance program; whether, in fact, farmers want crop insurance; (2) type of administrative machinery needed to operate a sound program; (3) further refinements needed in the actu-

arial structure of the program, including level of premium and indemnity rates; and (4) working arrangements needed between the Federal and provincial governments. Experience will also be gained in dealing with many other problems that cannot be anticipated until a program is actually in operation for a period of time.

It should be recognized, of course, that the test areas program in Manitoba will not yield all the answers in one year of operations; the year-to-year variations in the moods of Mother Nature are too unpredictable for that. The success of the present crop insurance program will depend heavily on the continued support of the farmers within the test areas.

IT is well known by now that the Federal Government also passed crop insurance legislation in July 1959, to provide for "contributions and loans to the provinces of Canada with respect to crop insurance." One of the important aspects of the Federal Act is the provision that the Government of Canada will pay half of the administration costs, and 20 per cent of the total premiums assessed on behalf of any crop insurance program initiated by the provinces. Incidentally, the remaining half of the administration costs of the Manitoba program will be borne directly by the Government of Manitoba.

As the Federal Act presently stands, the Government of Canada will lend money to any province to cover losses in excess of the total current premium collections, plus the reserves of the provincial agency, plus \$200,000. This means in effect, that while the Government of Canada stands ready to make loans to the provinces in the event of disastrous crop losses, the provinces are the "ultimate" risk bearers of any crop insurance program under the new legislation.

The participation of the Federal Government in crop insurance has some implications for the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. The Federal crop in-

surance act specifies that any farmer taking out crop insurance will not qualify for assistance under the P.F.A.A., as long as he holds crop insurance. In addition, however, any farmer participating in a crop insurance program will be relieved of the 1 per cent levy on marketed grain assessed on behalf of the P.F.A.A.

WHILE the Manitoba crop insurance program has not had the benefit of a full year's operation there are certain aspects of program to date that will be of general interest to farmers across the nation. Approximately 2,500 applications for crop insurance have been processed and accepted for the current crop year. Over one-third of a million acres of wheat, oats, barley and flax—the only crops presently eligible for insurance—have been insured in the four test areas. Incidentally, the four test areas range from the low risk area in south-central Manitoba, through two medium risk areas in the Red River Valley and the northern part of the province respectively, to the high risk area in the southwestern corner of the province. Preliminary estimates show that over 25 per cent of the cropland eligible for crop insurance in the four test areas is now covered by the Manitoba Crop Insurance Agency.

The four crops presently eligible for insurance in Manitoba are protected against the perils of hail, drought, flood, excessive rainfall, frost, wind, disease, rust and pests. The Act specifies that the insured farmer will be protected up to 60 per cent of the long-time average yield of each of the four eligible crops. In other words, an indemnity will be paid to the insured farmer to the extent of the difference between the actual yield and the insured yield, which is based on 60 per cent of the long-time average yield.

The premiums which the insured farmer must pay for protection are directly related to the level of coverage and the crop-yield risk in his particular area. For example, the premium rates for wheat in the "high-risk" area vary from 7½ to 16 per cent of the guaranteed yield coverage. In terms of dollar payments per acre, the premium rates for wheat in the high-risk area of southwestern Manitoba vary from \$0.79 to \$1.64. In general, the premium rates vary from a low of 5¼ per cent of coverage in the low-risk area to a high of 16 per cent in the high-risk area. Rates discussed here are "farmer rates." The 20 per cent Federal Government contribution has already been deducted from these rates.

Based on preliminary estimates, the Manitoba Crop Insurance Agency

will collect premiums totalling close to \$327,000 for the current crop year. The estimated contingent liabilities of the Agency presently amount to approximately \$4.1 million. In other words, for every dollar collected as premiums the Crop Insurance Agency is now potentially liable for approximately \$12 worth of indemnities.

Of course, the current premium-indemnity ratio of the Agency is not as serious as might first appear; crop loss over a large number of farms is ordinarily never 100 per cent complete. However, the Government of Manitoba as the ultimate risk bearer of the insurance program as it presently stands, must be seriously concerned with the premium-indemnity ratio, particularly in the earlier stages of the operation. Widespread crop disaster can very quickly deplete the reserves of any crop insurance agency.

IT remains to be seen how many farmers in Manitoba will eventually take crop insurance if, as likely will be the case when sufficient experience has been gained, the present program is extended to cover the entire province. There appears to be little doubt, however, that one of the more important problems of Canadian agriculture is its instability. For example, for the period 1941-55 the average year-to-year variation in the net income of farmers in Manitoba amounted to 37 per cent. For the same period, the average year-to-year variation in net farm income in Saskatchewan amounted to 73 per cent. An income instability of this magnitude can have frustrating — sometimes devastating — results for the farmer with a large capital investment, high cash operating expenses and debt which he may have assumed in his farming operations.

Crop insurance is not the answer to the price-cost squeeze, or the problems of international trade. But it does promise some relief to farmers faced with the high degree of instability of their occupation.

Much more information is needed on the implications and operations of a sound crop insurance program. The major objective of the Manitoba Crop Insurance Agency is to find the best methods of establishing a comprehensive and permanent program. This will only be achieved through the co-operative efforts, and the whole-hearted support of the Federal and provincial governments, as well as the farmers themselves. A comprehensive crop insurance program promises to be an important, and indeed, an integral part of an overall national policy for Canadian agriculture. ✓

Program Highlights

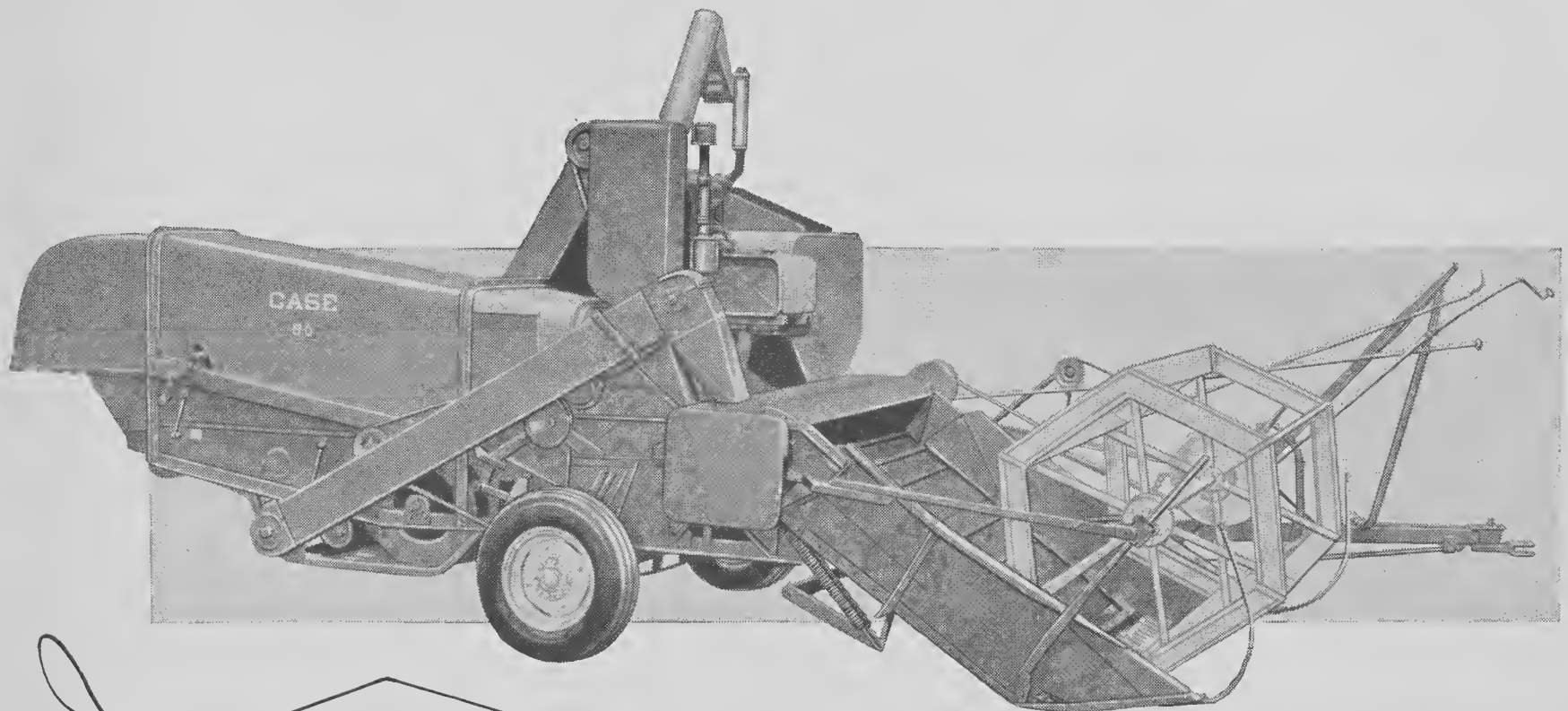
- ✓ 2,500 farmers in 4 test areas have ½ of a million acres of wheat, oats, barley and flax insured.
- ✓ These crops are protected against hail, drought, flood, excessive rainfall, frost, wind, rust and pests.
- ✓ Farmers are protected up to 60 per cent of the long-time average yield.
- ✓ Premium rates vary from 5¼ per cent of coverage to a high of 16 per cent.
- ✓ The Federal Government pays 20 per cent of the total premiums assessed.
- ✓ Administrative costs are split 50:50 between the Federal and the Provincial Government.
- ✓ Manitoba is the "ultimate" bearer of the risk.
- ✓ Premium-indemnity ratio for 1960 is 1:12.

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A Company That Farms

by
CLIFF
FAULKNER

In the October 1959 issue, Dr. Raphael Trifon explained some of the differences between *vertical integration* and *contract farming*. Here are practical examples of these operations

WHEN the daily papers mention "vertical integration," they generally put "contract farming" after it in neat brackets. That's so you and I will understand what this formidable term really means. However, as Country Guide readers well know, these terms refer to two quite different things.

A practical example of how the two systems differ can be found in the operations of the Broder Canning Company, Lethbridge, Alta. To ensure a steady supply of the kind and quality of vegetables they need, Broder's own and operate five farms. These are Kenny Farm located at Chin, Green Farm at Taber, Fincastle Farm, Crest Farm and Western Transfer Farm. The latter is called the "home" farm and is closest to Lethbridge.

These farms are operated by salaried employees and produce directly for the Broder plant. No contracted crops are involved here. The farmer (Broder's in this case) has a financial stake in the crops from seeding and harvesting to processing and selling. This is *vertical integration*. In other words, all phases in the production and sale of these foodstuffs have been integrated under one controlling unit.

The firm also has a number of contracts with individual farmers for specific crops, such as peas, beans, table beets and carrots. The number of acres each contractor will grow, and the price he'll be paid for each crop are settled before the seed even goes into the ground. Price is arrived at by negotiations carried out by a producers' marketing body and representatives of the various canneries. The only way one company can offer a better "deal" than its competitors is to be a bit more lenient than the other in grading the crops shipped to it, or allow more acreage.

Once the contracting grower receives the slip of paper showing tonnage and grade of his produce received by the company, he has no further interest in the crop. His part of the agreement has been completed. All he has to do is wait for his cheque. This is *contract farming*.

The contract grower is still the man in the driver's seat as far as his own farm is concerned. He's free to hold out for the best price he can get, or refuse to contract altogether. It's not uncommon for a grower to have a contract with a firm like Broder's for peas, a rival cannery for corn and a beet contract with the sugar factory. As a fourth enterprise, he often carries a few

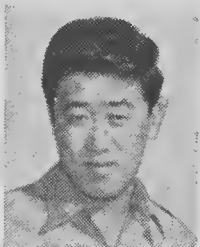
Contract Farmers



M. Hazuda plans pea crops to harvest at their peak.



Mrs. K. Hamabata likes to contract a large planting.



Yutuka Urano's peas act as a sort of summerfallow.

The Company



Mrs. R. Broder manages company plant with son Stanley.



This is Broder's canning plant at Lethbridge where crops from company and contract farms are handled.

Company Farmers



Ed Bartlett, farm manager, watches those extra costs.



I. McKay, superintendent, wants only top growers.



S. Hnatiuk: the trick's to feed all the peavine silage.

feeder steers and fattens them on beet pulp and peavine silage.

All that contracting has done is to hold him to a fixed price and acreage for the crops involved. But it has also relieved him of some of the work and all of the marketing worries.

BRODER'S five farms operate under irrigation. All have systematic crop rotation plans. On four of them, the crops consist chiefly of sweet corn, peas, and some sugar beets. The fifth, 1,000-acre Fincastle Farm, is the biggest row crop operation. It produces a fairly wide range of canning vegetables, but specializes in corn and potatoes. Actually, the word "canning" vegetables is a misnomer, because the greater part of all production now goes into frozen food packages.

All Broder farms, except Fincastle, maintain a cattle feedlot to utilize the vast quantities of corn and peavine silage which are by-products of the canning industry. These places also grow oats and barley to supplement their silage feeding,

and to rotate with their vegetable crops. About a hundred Angus cows and three Shorthorn bulls are kept at the "home" farm as a commercial breeding herd to provide some of the company's feeder stock needs.

Overall manager of the Broder farms, and the man responsible for livestock feeding, is Ed Bartlett, who lives at the "home" farm. Each farm also has a resident foreman in charge. At Kenny Farm, it's Steve Hnatiuk, at Green Farm, Fred Mason. Fincastle is run by Stan Scott, and Crest Farm by Harry Penner. Foreman at the home farm is Bill Hnatiuk, Steve's brother.

A TYPICAL Broder operation is the Kenny Farm, located at Chin. About 500 head of feeder calves or yearlings are purchased each fall. These are fattened over winter on peavine silage and barley, hitting the beef market in May, June and July.

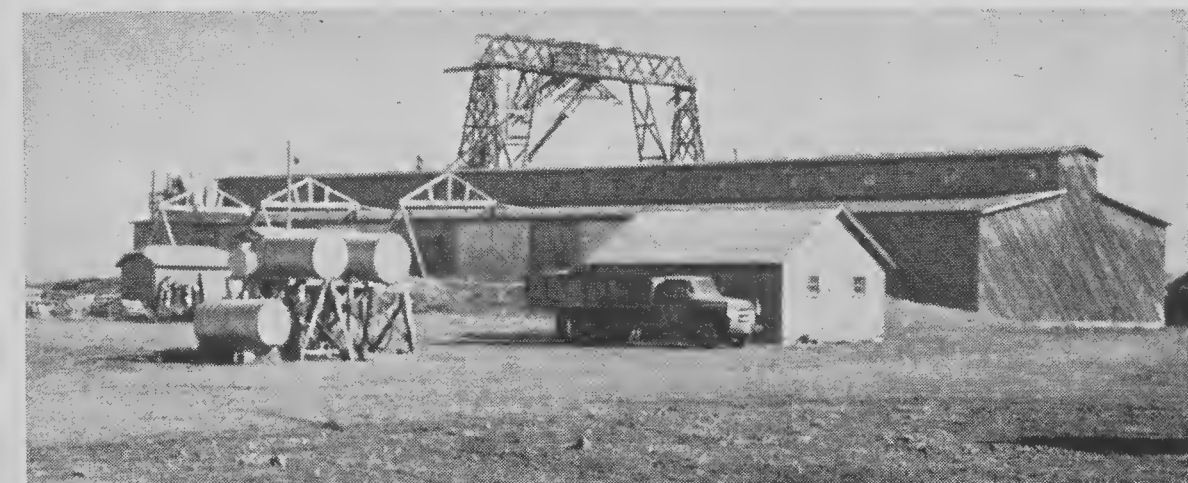
Said farm foreman Steve Hnatiuk: "The trick here is to hold some cattle long enough to use up the 4,000 tons of peavine silage which accumulates each year. We have to have our silage dump ready to receive the new crop."

Asked how the yields on the company farms compared with those on private operations, manager Ed Bartlett had this to say:

"I think we get better yields. We keep all our land in use through rotations and fertilization. There is no summerfallowing. We manure one-third of each farm per year, which means that all the land gets treated every 3 years. To guard against spreading weed seeds this way, the manure is piled and held for a year before being used. You've got to do everything you can these days to keep those extra costs down."

Field Superintendent Ian McKay agrees with him. Ian is in charge of all Broder crops, including those grown under contract.

"Growing vegetables on a large scale takes a lot of planning. (Please turn to page 40)



A pea viner shed on the home farm is an important link between the plant and cattle feeding operations.



Beautiful Johnstone farmstead at Kensington, P.E.I. Low stone fence along the road sets off house and grounds most effectively.



The lily pond and fountain in the front yard. This is a popular spot with the children who come to visit. Col. Johnstone's great love of trees is fully in evidence in this setting.



Son Archie looks at the Holstein steers being raised for beef. A switch was made from dairying.



Col. Johnstone at work on one of his authentic miniatures — York Minster — a 5-year project.



Visitors examine the York Minster replica. Ye Olde Blue Dragon Inn appears in the background.

Farmer Charges Admission

So successful did Colonel Johnstone's farm beautification hobby become that people flocked to see the results

WHY should one farm community stand out as prosperous and inviting, while another presents quite the opposite picture? Usually, the answer relates to two things—economics and people, but most important are the people.

When the cost-price squeeze hits a farm, and income slackens off, it's easy for the farmer and his family to let the place get shabby and untidy while they simply concentrate on making a living.

But if they're not careful more than the farmstead will tend to slip. When farmers lose pride in their homes, they lose a great deal! They often end up as weary people in a tired community. But when farmers set out to paint, clean and plant up, they gain a lot, both in the monetary value of their property and in self-respect.

ERNEST JOHNSTONE, Prince Edward Island farmer, was well aware of these facts when he set out more than 10 years ago to encourage the beautification of the farms of his native province.

The rolling patchwork of red and green fields, edged in deeper green along the fence rows by native spruce trees, provided a perfect setting for the sharp-peaked farm houses and the well built barns in the Island countryside. Many of the farms did justice to their surroundings. But even on the Island, which is noted for its rural scenery, a great many farmsteads were sadly in need of a few dollars' worth of paint and a firm tidying hand.

Ernest Johnstone believed that all that was lacking in a great many cases was incentive. He set out to provide it. Mainly through his efforts, the provincial Department of Agriculture originated a rural beautification contest which is open to every Island farmer.

There were several hundred entries in the first year alone. Each year the farms entered in the contest are scored in the early spring and again in the fall to measure the improvement from a season's work. Many farmers have made remarkable changes and continue to take pride in their progress. They have spread the beautification spirit to their neighbors.

This contest is now an annual event and has resulted in a very marked improvement in rural communities. It has been extended to include halls and churches as well as individual farms. As a result, some rural districts have taken on a completely new look.

The spark for this beauty drive is credited to Col. Johnstone, who practices what he preaches. His own Woodleigh Farm, near Kensington, P.E.I., is far past the painting and cleanup stage. In fact, it is now a showplace without equal in Canada.

COL. JOHNSTONE had two visions: a blemish-free Island countryside, and a wonderland of Old English and Scottish architecture in miniature on his own spacious grounds.

Never a "fussy" kind of gardener, he concentrated first on lawns, trees and stone work. Sturdy high fences of red Island sandstone that surround the farmyard mark the beginning of his interest in stone work. Then, as skill grew, a sun dial appeared among the cedars. *Work and Pray*, the motto he inscribed beneath it, said much of the character of this lean Scottish Canadian with the soft low voice and the bearing of an officer. That



Scotland's Glamis Castle was the first of the Old Country buildings that Johnstone reconstructed.

by **MURRAY CREED**

was in 1939. A lily pool, a fountain, a wishing well followed.

After World War II Col. Johnstone turned to his first big creation, Glamis (pronounced Glams) Castle, a 7½-foot-high work of beach stones, concrete, molten lead and untold patience.

It took him over a year to construct this miniature castle—the famous birthplace of Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. He built forms and poured lead in the winter, fitted and cemented stones in the summer, studying pictures all the while to ensure accuracy of reproduction.

Farmers from miles around spoke knowingly of the "Colonel's Castle." They must have wondered to themselves what place such a time-consuming venture had in the busy life of a farmer. Many came to see it being completed and left marveling at the patience and skill that they themselves would never hope or wish to duplicate.

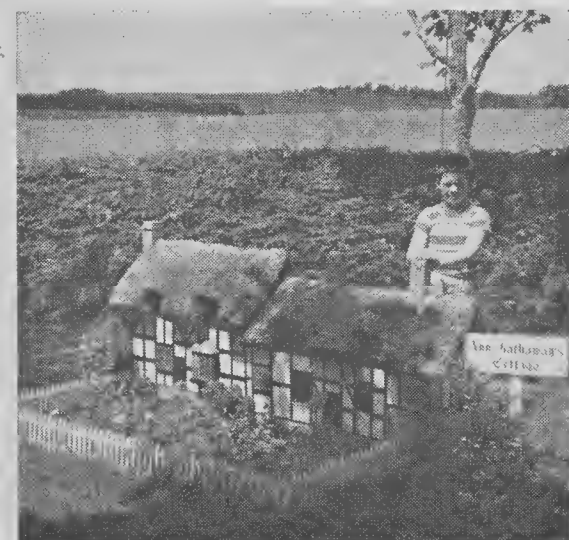
AFTER the castle was completed, the Colonel's son Archie married and settled down at home, sharing the large farmhouse with his father. He took over the bulk of the farm operations in order to free his father to carry on with the construction of additional replica miniatures.

To give his father as much free time as possible, the farm was changed from a basically dairy to a beef operation. The milkhouse was turned into a small workshop and the miniature structures began to appear with regularity. Each of them was placed among the trees on the lawn. Soon there were seven in all, and the visitors came by the hundreds to see them. Farmers brought their guests, city people came by themselves, and tourists sought out this marvelous spot and flocked to look and to take pictures. The Johnstone family met them all graciously—happy to witness so much interest in the endeavors.

But like any good thing, it could be overdone. On a summer Sunday (Please turn to page 26)



Stoke Poges Church which won renown through Gray's Elegy. To the left is the Manor House.



The replica of Ann Hathaway's Cottage, famous because she was the wife of William Shakespeare.

Will the North Turn to

BEEF CATTLE?

by DON BARON

*A good farmer,
with 600 cultivated acres in the clay
belt, should handle
200 cows*

IT is only a good day's drive from Ontario's sun-bathed and frost-sheltered Niagara peninsula, up through North Bay to the vast, deep clay belts and the farms beyond. But these two areas could well be separated by half a continent.

The winter deep freeze in the north drives cattle into sheds for 7 months of costly stable feeding. It yields only an 80- or 90-day frost-free growing period. Settlers there face the costly job of clearing the land of trees, and of draining it too. And while the north has lured its settlers with the incentive of land for the taking, it has a bleak record of farming failure.

Northern farmers, however, see new hope for the future. Despite the short growing season, the approach of summer brings an almost explosive plant growth. Grasses and legumes thrive. As a result, interest in beef is on the upswing.

"The herds of 30 or 35 cows, and there are plenty of them through the area, are expanding," says beef specialist John Butler, manager of the Ontario Government's Demonstration Farm at New Liskeard. "Herds of 50 and 60 cows are springing up too."

His view is shared by agricultural representative Raoul Portelance of Cochrane, who says, "Our people are becoming aware of the potential for beef. There must be 50 people establishing herds in my district. Newcomers are buying farms for cattle. Farmers who used to keep 10 or 20 cows, are now building their herds to 50 and 75 cows."

Ontario's minister of agriculture, the Hon. W. A. Goodfellow, may have set the stage for this development when he toured the area in 1957, and predicted that it had "a great future for raising beef cattle." He backed up his ideas by selling off the dairy herd from the New Liskeard Demonstration Farm, appointing Butler full-time farm manager, and directing him to expand the beef herd, and to spare nothing in helping to promote the industry throughout the



[Guide photos]
The beef herd at the Ontario Department of Agriculture's new Liskeard Demonstration Farm.

area. It was Mr. Goodfellow's way of calling for a new deal for agriculture in the north.

ACTUALLY, there are plenty of questions to be answered about how best to make use of the north's farmland—especially the rapid summer growth of forage crops. But a good start has already been made by research scientists at the Canada Department of Agriculture Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing.

You can ask Dr. Lawrence Charrette, who has a decade of forage and beef cattle research under his belt, about the prospects for cattle ranching in the north and he'll say:

"It is beginning to look promising. We have shown that a good farmer with 600 cultivated acres in the clay belt, should handle 200 cows and their calves. Of course, if his management isn't too sharp, 1,000 acres might be required."

Dr. Charrette has shown that it takes 1 acre of pasture and 1½ acres of hay to handle a beef cow the year round. He has other facts about beef farming too. Yearling steers, grazing the farm pastures in his trials, gained about 2 pounds per day during the 125-day pasture season. In 1958, steers grazing rotationally on well-fertilized pastures made 548 pounds of beef per acre, during a 112-day pasture season.

Rainfall in the area is usually sufficient. It averages about 3 inches for each of the 4 summer months. But droughts can be serious. In 1959, summer pastures were parched, and per acre gains by grazing steers were cut to 300 pounds—little more than half of normal.

Despite the low natural fertility of the gumbo clay soil, Dr. Charrette says it does respond to fertilizer. While most of the station's work has been done with cultivated or short term pastures, that are broken and reseeded every 5 years, long term pastures have been successful too. One, that was seeded down 25 years ago, averaged 400 pounds of beef per acre in a recent 3-year average. It had received 400 pounds of 11-48-0 per acre.

Forage specialist Dr. Henri Therien says that several pasture and hay plants are doing particularly well in his trials. Alfalfa looks promising. So does birdsfoot trefoil. Doublecrot red clover has done well. Red clover and timothy is one of the best hay mixtures he is using.

In assessing the area and its potential, Dr. Charrette refers to the Kapuskasing Farm itself where 650 acres are under cultivation. Those 650 acres grow sufficient forage to feed: 61 breeding Ayrshire females; 26 young females; 64 beef cows; 200 young stock for pasture experiments. (Many of these animals (Please turn to page 40)

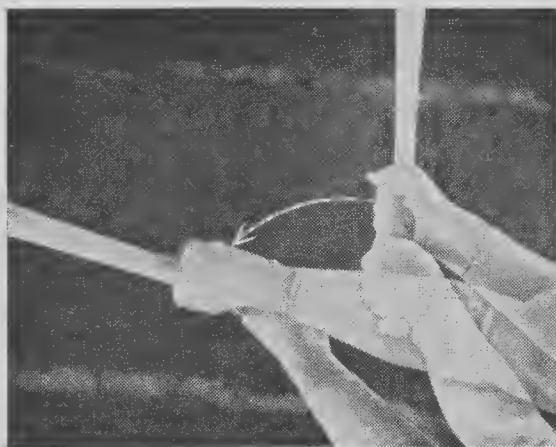


Research workers L. Charrette and P. Dermine examine dense second growth of forage which had been cut early for silage. The crop is a mixture of alfalfa, red clover and timothy.



Grip bat two inches from knob. Hold arms away from body and bend at elbow. Keep front forearm parallel to ground. Hold the bat fairly high.

Improve Your Batting



The wrist snap is most important part of swing. After wrists snap, they roll over as shown. The roll must not occur until you contact the ball.



Your stance should be just far enough away from the plate so that you can touch the outside of the plate with the bat by bending over slightly.

by **RAYMOND SCHUESSLER**

THERE is no batter who couldn't develop a higher batting average if he took time to learn the right techniques of batting," says Ted Williams.

"I used to have batting practice in my bedroom," recalls Ted. "I used to imagine I was in Yankee Stadium. The pitcher is getting ready . . . a high fast ball—BAM, a line drive to left field. Then a curve around the knees—BAM, a home run to right. I used to do that for hours all winter, swinging at every spot in the strike zone with a heavier than ordinary bat."

Good batters are made not born. All it takes is hard work. The game has improved over the years, no matter what the old-timers may tell you. We have studied the form of our best batters and have formalized good batting techniques, just as in golf. Where you stand in the batter's box and where you hold your bat, doesn't always matter, but there is a pretty good formula for the swing.

FIRST of all, the swing should be loose with natural arm action. It is a graceful motion without any unnatural jerks added to generate power. Remember this: *power comes from rhythm and timing.*

Remember the time Mickey Mantle hit the ball 565 feet out of Griffith Stadium back in 1953? "I

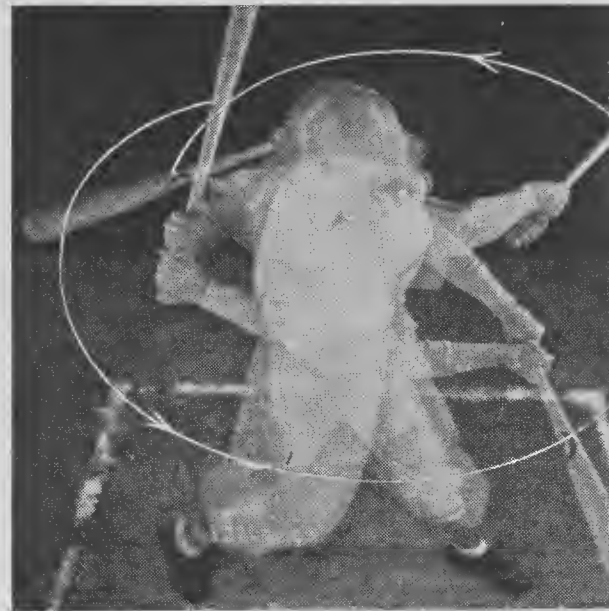
was just trying to meet the ball," says Mickey. "Good timing sent that ball out of the Stadium; I very seldom swing with all my power."

Ted Williams verifies this: "A smart batter uses only about 80 per cent of his power in batting. Bat speed is what counts, and you can't whip that bat loose and smooth enough if you try to kill the ball. If you use 100 per cent of anything, it's your wrists and not your body and arms."

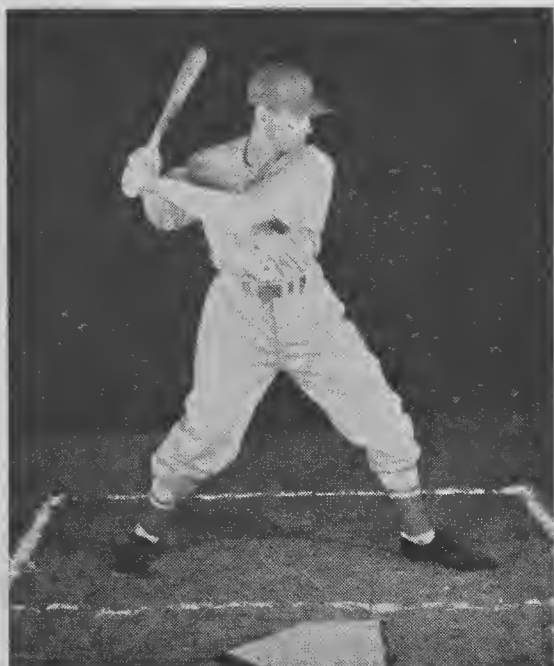
Grip the bat firmly but not too tight. The bat should rest in the fingers toward the front of your hand. This will give you better control over the bat and more feeling. You will also get more wrist snap. If your grip is too tight your forearm muscles become tight preventing a good loose swing. However, don't go to extremes—the grip must be firm.

HOW heavy should your bat be? How big and strong are you? Consider this: Ted Williams, a big strong man at 6 feet 4 inches uses a bat weighing 34 ounces. "If I were unable to get a 34-ounce bat, I'd rather get a bat 3 ounces lighter than use one that was one ounce too heavy."

Mantle says: "Get a bat for your kind of swing. If you're a 'full-swinger' use a lighter bat. If you are a (Please turn to page 28)



This is how the swing looks in its entirety. A flat arc propelled by the uncoiling of the body as it builds up power for release on contact with ball.



Ready for the pitch. Front foot stiffens for the swing. Shoulders are level and head motionless.



The ball is met squarely in front of your body. Note the level bat and the eyes glued on the ball.



Wrists have put their full power into the swing. At same time, your body has thrust into ball as well.

WATER ON TAP

by RICHARD COBB

The benefits of pressure systems have yet to reach almost 90 per cent of Saskatchewan's farm homes.

A new program is designed to change all that

IT'S hard to realize that we used to manage without it," said Mrs. Teofel Ikert, pausing as she peeled the potatoes and indicating the neat chrome taps over the sink. "It's just as good as you'll get in the city," said her husband, pointing proudly to the bathroom fixtures.

"It" is running water, hot or cold, treated and softened, available in the home, the barn and the feedlot. The Ikerts got their water pressure and sewage systems last fall, thanks in part to the Saskatchewan Power Corporation and suppliers of equipment, who put on a demonstration at their farm.

Teofel farms a couple of sections in the Wapella district, winters more than 100 Herefords as feeders and ships cream from half a dozen cows. Late in 1958, he sank a new 4 in. well right beside his old one, giving him a better flow than the old well had done. But he was not making full use of it and was bothered also by the high iron content and the hardness of the water.

When the Power Corporation made their proposition a year later, he accepted it gladly. In place of the old well pump in the yard, he now has a full range of automatic equipment in his basement. There's a jet pump connected by a double line of plastic pipe to the well. The return pipe goes into a pressure tank, alongside the unit that filters out the iron, the water softener and the heater. Untreated water goes straight from the pressure tank to frost-proof hydrants in the barn and the feedlot. There is also an automatic control for the sewage disposal pump.

TEOFEL IKERT and his wife were among the lucky ones, but what of the others who do not have water system field days held conveniently on their farms? Many, of course, go ahead and install the systems themselves. But now that power supplies are so widespread in Saskatchewan, the government has acted to speed up the addition of sewage and water to the conveniences of modern farm living.

A survey in six rural municipalities showed that an average of 9.9 per cent had piped water for their homes, and 5.1 per cent for their livestock buildings, while 9.0 per cent had sewage disposal systems. In one municipality, only 5.0 per cent had piped water for the home, 2.1 for livestock buildings, and 2.1 had sewage disposal systems.

Last November, Saskatchewan's agricultural minister, I. C. Nollet, announced the formation of a new home and farm improvements branch, with Dick Merryweather as director, "to implement the new program of bringing the modern conveniences of running water and sewage systems to rural homes." By spring of this year, FFIB was able to announce that it intended to install 1,500 farm water and sewage systems in

designated areas during the 1960 construction season.

How do they propose to do it? Having selected the project areas, their field staff arranges local meetings to discuss their scheme. A farmer may then apply for technical assistance and his farm is visited by an FFIB technician, without charge, to plan outdoor water and sewage works and indoor plumbing. The next step is to prepare the plan of proposed works, a list of materials and construction services needed, and a cost estimate for the farmer. He may then contract with FFIB for materials and construction services if he wishes.

The Family Farm Improvement Branch buys materials for outdoor water and sewage works and indoor plumbing, but not indoor fixtures, such as baths or sinks. The materials are then passed along to the farmer at cost, which is estimated at 75 per cent of retail. When he sends in his order the farmer is required to make a down payment. The supply of indoor fixtures is his own responsibility.

Next, FFIB arranges for construction crews or their own branch crews to install outdoor water and sewage works at cost. The farmer installs indoor plumbing and fixtures, either by doing it himself or by hiring a plumber. Plumbing schools are held for his guidance, with plumbing instructors, a truck and materials provided by the Department of Education.

TO ease the financial burden, which has no doubt discouraged many from installing water systems, there is a grant of up to \$300 available to each farmer in the project area who signs up under the scheme. This grant equals 15 per cent of the cost of developing the water supply, installing works to take (Please turn to page 27)



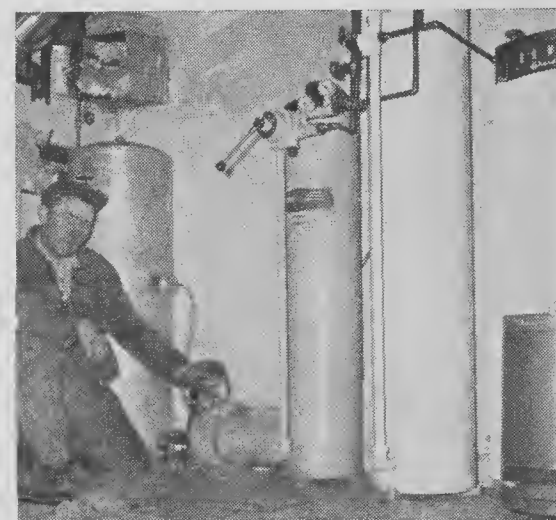
[Sask. Govt. photos]

Earl Grey farmers signing applications for technical assistance on farm water and sewage works.

IN THE HOME



Mrs. Geo. Mintzler tests kitchen tap after water system has been installed on the family farm.



[Guide photo]

T. Ikert shows the water pressure system equipment in his basement: (l. to r.) pressure tank, jet pump, conditioner, softener and water heater.

ON THE FARM



Trench digger prepares for laying plastic pipes through the barnyard on Mintzler farm, Lipton.



It works! Testing pressure from hydrant installed in the barn for stock watering and fire protection.

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The Excelsior Medical Clinic, an institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases peculiar to older men, has a NEW FREE BOOK that tells how Glandular Inflammation may be corrected by Proven NON-SURGICAL treatments. This FREE BOOK may prove of utmost importance in your life. Write today. EXCELSIOR MEDICAL CLINIC, Dept. B8740, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

The Case for Gravity Irrigation

by N. S. THOMPSON

Is it better to rely on sprinklers or a gravity system for irrigation? Last March, *The Guide* published the views of Ted Sundal, who has been secretary of the Taber Irrigation District of Alberta for 44 years. Mr. Sundal was quoted as saying that sprinklers are a scientific way of putting on water. He proposed that wherever practicable, water should be moved by pipes instead of by open ditches, and that sprinkler systems "should replace old-fashioned gravity flow methods of applying water to farm land." The article prompted the following reply from N. S. Thompson, District Irrigationist at Taber for Alberta's Land Development Service.

FROM several studies on sprinkler irrigation in Alberta and British Columbia we find the recommended uses of sprinkler systems include the irrigation of small holdings of 2 to 5 acres; supplemental irrigation in moist areas; supplemental irrigation in dry areas; and irrigation farming. The specific uses of sprinkler irrigation are for shallow soils and rough topography that cannot be leveled, for germinating seed crops, in areas where water is scarce, and for crops with a high return.

The cost of establishing and operating these systems has been calculated and averaged, and there appears to be considerable agreement. The initial investment per acre is \$3 to \$10 per acre-inch of water applied, with annual requirements of 15 to 20 inches. The operating cost per acre is \$1 to \$3 per acre-inch. These costs are given in acre-inches so that they may be applied to supplementary irrigation or full-scale irrigation farming.

A summary of costs of supplemental irrigation by the sprinkler method is quoted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for one state as follows: corn, three 2" applications, \$26.05 per acre; cotton, three 2" applications, \$21.30 per acre; pasture, five 2" applications, \$26.75 per acre. The highest of these applications, given as 10", is just over half what the majority of crops would require in southern Alberta in a normal season, when the total consumptive use for 16 crops averaged 17.1" in 1949 and 1950.

Average evaporation for the growing season from May to October for 1940-50 was 23.1". The average rainfall for a 50-year period, including the 1949-50 period, was 11.1" during the growing season. The deficit of at least 12" must be made up by irrigation.

Based on the foregoing figures, this 12" of irrigation would cost a sprinkler farmer \$36 to \$120 per acre for initial installation of his system, and \$12 to \$24 per acre for operating costs every year. The study from the U.S.A. shows these costs are conservative.

Net return per acre of certain specialty crops in the Taber area has been calculated on a 5-year average, 1954-58, as follows: beets, \$82.44 per acre; corn, \$10.06 per acre; canning peas, minus \$8.62 per acre.

Regardless of the fact of whether these crops were sprinkled or gravity irrigated, we can see that only the



N. S. Thompson

beet crop leaves much margin. The figures would suggest that the cheapest method of efficient production and irrigation would be desired.

A 1958 average yield on several crops in the Vauxhall non-specialty crop irrigated area was as follows: oats, 47 bu. per acre; barley, 44 bu. per acre; spring wheat, 31 bu. per acre; alfalfa, 2.7 tons per acre; soft wheat, 44 bu. per acre; flax, 17 bu. per acre.

Rough calculation at today's prices for these crops will show that the price of production must be decreased and yield increased in order that a reasonable profit can be attained.

How can production costs be decreased on an irrigated farm without loss of efficiency? Certainly not by buying a high-cost, depreciating, expensive-to-operate sprinkler system.

FOR comparison sake let us set down some figures on land development for efficient gravity irrigation. Land development has been practiced for some 40 to 50 years in the irrigated areas of U.S.A., but has only been used in this area for 10 to 15 years. Of the 30 million odd irrigated acres in the U.S.A., only 2 million, or 15 per cent, were sprinkler irrigated in 1958. This would indicate that gravity is preferred.

The cost of land development on large scale projects in the U.S.A. has been roughly averaged at \$50 per acre. The costs on 4 years of leveling in the Lethbridge, Taber and Medicine Hat area averages about \$50 per acre for approximately 10,000 acres.

Leveling or land development can have a wide range from \$10 per acre to as high as \$200 per acre. However, when the system is complete, you have armed yourself with a non-depreciable, cheaply operating asset, designed to specifically and efficiently irrigate the crop you choose to grow. The improvement is a permanent capital improvement of arable irrigable land, the cost of which is offset by the increased value of land.

Costs for labor to irrigate gravity systems has been calculated at 15¢ to 40¢ per acre-inch, or \$3 to \$8 per acre, depending on land preparation and size of stream. A summary of the comparison will help to establish thinking along this line. (See below).

IN the initial classification of any irrigation project or proposed irrigation project, the number of acres that will be adapted to gravity irrigation should play an important part in the final decision for construction, because we have few crops today that can support the price of pressure systems of irrigating. It has been shown in the past that most areas developed for irrigation are developed on a gravity basis and sprinklers are incidental to the overall operation. This pattern has been developed from many years of experience. It is not likely to change until sufficient evidence is brought forward to substantiate claims that there is a better, more efficient, more profitable method of spreading water at a cost the production can support.

I must agree that a closed and covered system of irrigation for gravity or sprinkler would be ideal, but we must remember that it is the farmer's production that pays for these improvements.

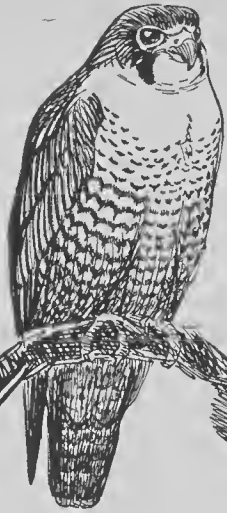
An approximate comparison of costs for open ditch construction and closed pipe systems runs in the neighborhood of up to 10 times greater for buried systems. Buried gravity systems are still not as expensive as pressure systems, because a completely sealed system for pressure needs better quality material and construction must be perfect. Should this type of system fail, maintenance costs would soar rapidly.

Open ditch construction costs approximately 15¢ and up per lineal foot, depending on the capacity, and (Please turn to facing page)

	Sprinkler System	Land Development
Initial cost	\$30-\$150 per ac.	\$20-\$90 per acre
Depreciation	replace every 10-15 yrs.	none
Operating cost	\$1-\$2 per acre-inch	15¢-40¢ per acre-inch
Tillage requirements	same	same
Efficiency possible	80%	75%
Control of water table	same	same
Head of water usable	1-2 cu. ft./sec./man	1-10 cu. ft./sec./man
Labor requirement	high	low
Adaptation	any land	only land that can be leveled
Permanency	non-permanent	permanent
Land value	same	increased

Through Field and Wood

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS—No. 22



THE flashing strike of the peregrine falcon is one of the most dazzling sights to be seen in the wilds.

So sudden and swift is the pursuit and attack that only seldom is the actual kill witnessed. The falcon makes his kill in the air and the sound of the strike is like the sharp clap of a stick rapped against a plank. Singling out his flying prey, the falcon towers to gain altitude and then stoops like a bullet. Wings half shut, with incredible speed he overtakes the quarry. His legs are streamlined back against his tail and come forward at the last instant before the two birds come together. The action is too fast for the eye to follow, but as the legs come forward the closed knuckles strike the luckless bird. He is dead instantly. A cloud of feathers drifts slowly down; the broken body tumbles over and over toward the ground.

Sometimes the bird is struck too close to the ground for the falcon to retrieve it in the air. The falcon does not clutch his quarry at the instant of contact like the goshawk but wheels after striking and either picks it up from the ground or seizes it before it strikes the earth.

One must be sharp-eyed indeed to witness such a happening, but occasionally luck may be with you. A likely locality is along a lake shore or large marsh. A flock of shore-birds dashing over the water shrieking in

fear may often be your first warning that a falcon is in the neighborhood.

Many birds have sharper vision than humans. If a swimming duck suddenly turns its head and cocks an eye up at the sky, look there too. There may be a hawk, falcon or eagle wheeling far above and invisible to your eye. Keep watching. Your eventual reward may be to witness that rare and wonderful phenomenon, the hunting technique of the peregrine. Of the many remarkable sights one is privileged to witness in the wilds, this is one of the most dramatic. You will never forget it. v

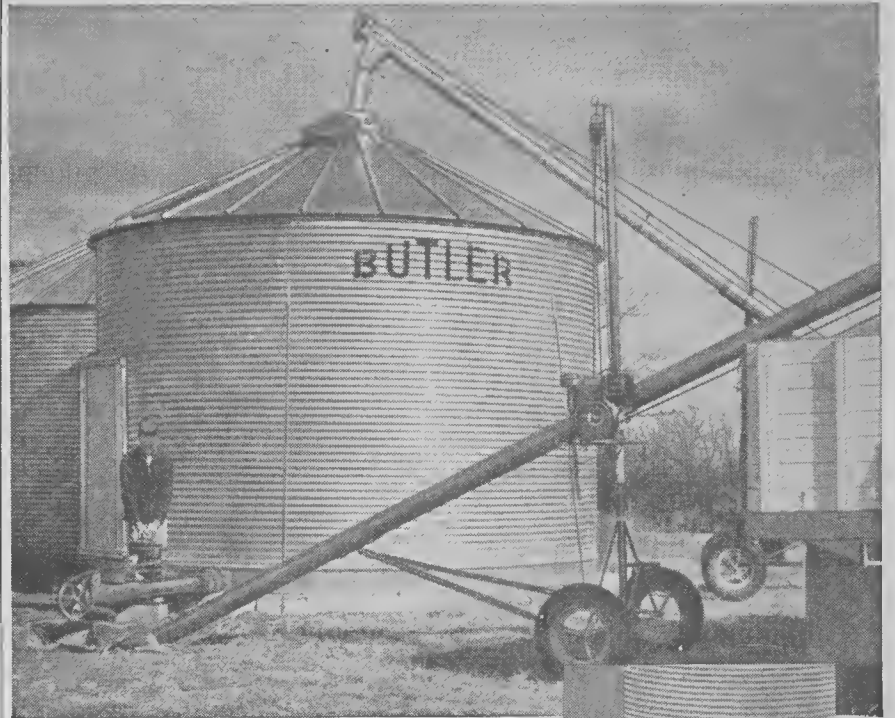
Gravity Irrigation

(Continued from page 18)

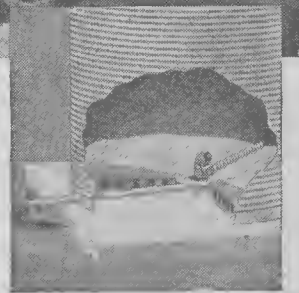
can be lined with buried polyethylene for \$1 per lineal foot in ditches up to 15 cubic ft./sec. Irrigation districts presently do not pay the initial cost of this type of construction, much less lay aside depreciation funds, so I fail to see how they could stand either an increased construction cost, operation cost or maintenance cost.

Even if and when closed laterals can be afforded, I would still recommend the gravity system of irrigation. With new methods and progress in land development, our gravity systems provide us with excellent water control, salt and salinity control, efficiency in irrigation and labor that could be handled by a 10-year-old. v

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Notice

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The foregoing notice applies to grain delivered to this Company between August 1, 1960 and July 31, 1961.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.

July 4, 1960

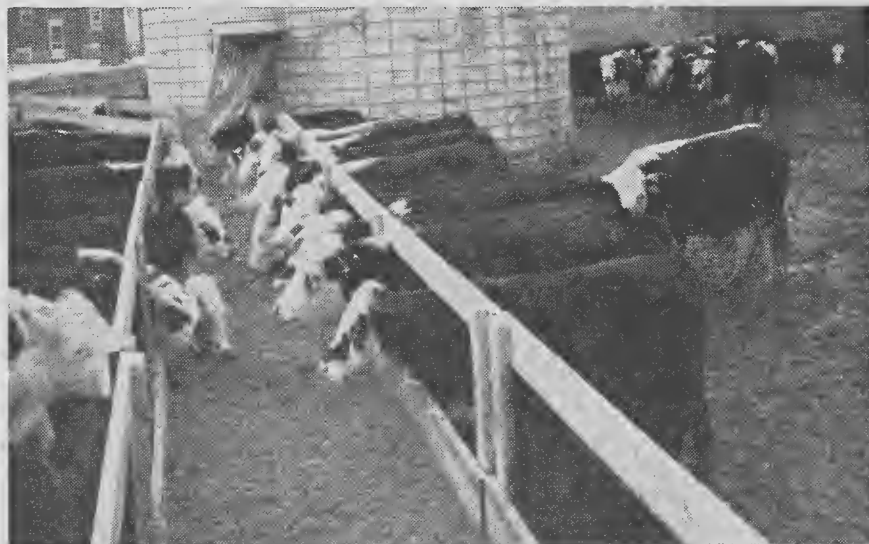
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Steers and Hogs On a Small Acreage

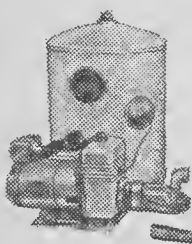


Corn silage is put out by the silo's push-button system, then Elson Miles forks it along the manger. He's feeding 85 steers in this asphalted yard.



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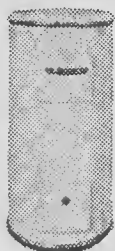


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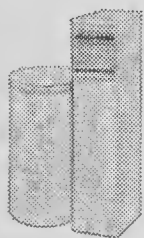
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ADDRESS.....

CAN you farm on 75 acres today? Elson Miles does. He runs a beef and hog feeding program on some of Ontario's highest priced land, at Milliken, just beyond Metropolitan Toronto.

Two years ago, he built a pole barn and a 20' by 40' concrete-stave mechanically unloaded silo; and laid an asphalt surface in the yard. Now, instead of feeding 40 chain-tied steers in the stable, he handles 85 steers outdoors, and feeds 100 pigs at a time in the old steer barn. Results have been so pleasing, he wishes he had modernized his program years earlier.

The additional stock required more feed. To meet this need, he sold his corn picker; began to put his 25-acre corn crop, stalks and all, into the silo. He also grows 25 acres each of hay and grain to round out his crop rotation. He buys additional grain for the steers and hogs.

Because of the high grain content of the silage, very little extra grain and supplement are required to round out his rations. Yearling steers are bought in October or November and fed for a couple of months on silage and hay. Then grain feeding is commenced, and gradually increased until the steers are getting 7 lb. per day in the final 2 months, before they go to market in May and June.—D.R.B. V

Insecticide For Livestock

THE insecticide known as Korlan has been approved by the Canada Department of Agriculture for direct application on cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and goats to control lice, horn flies and sheep keds. It was registered previously for fly control in all types of farm buildings.

The insecticide is available as a wettable powder or an emulsified liquid. It is used as a spray or bait and is effective up to 6 weeks. It is approved for use on dairy cattle. V



[Guide photos] Modernized program does so well that Elson wishes he had started earlier.

Calves on Production Line

BATTERY veal houses are being used at a farm near Norwich, England. They consist of a nursery house to hold 50 calves for the first 2 weeks, and a fattening house to hold 100.

In the nursery house there are calf crates on each side of a central passage, the calves being fed five at a time from a 5-pail cart that is pushed along the front of the crates at calf height. One pail stops at each crate. The crates have slatted floors made of rough-sawn African Keruing wood, which is said to be "gritty" enough to give the calves good footing, and is oily enough to resist damp.

In the fattening house, calves are secured between yoke posts and stand on slatted floor sections with manure channels at the rear. V

LIVESTOCK

New Clues In Scrapie Puzzle

SCRAPIE, that baffling sheep disease, may be hereditary according to evidence collected in a 7-year study at the Nuffield Institute for Medical Research, England. They have used 70 flocks of 10 breeds comprising about 10,000 breeding ewes. Many of the flocks were fully recorded and closed, except for the introduction of new rams. Some 800 cases of scrapie were detected and nearly 150 animals were examined after death.

There were three important points that emerged from this research. No evidence appeared to show that scrapie can be spread by contact, grazing or mating to healthy animals of the same generation. The disease is more common in certain families and among the offspring of affected parents. Although scrapie shows itself at almost any age after 1¾ years, the average age of showing is 3 years, and 90 per cent of the affected sheep will show signs before the age of 4½.

The possibility that surroundings and environment have an influence on scrapie cannot be ruled out. But it is clear that the genetic constitution of the animal is an important factor. Indeed, all the evidence so far collected suggests that scrapie is an inherited disease and probably is caused by a simple recessive factor.

If these findings are correct, scrapie could be bred out of a flock by the consistent use of a healthy ram. If a ram with no scrapie is put on an affected ewe, which has a double dose of scrapie, the progeny will be carriers with a single dose. If a healthy ram is used on a carrier, half the progeny will be carriers and half free of scrapie. Continued use of a ram free from scrapie would mean no more cases and the incidence of carriers would drop with each generation.

If the research in England can prove that scrapie depends on the gene, it may become possible to control the disease through selective breeding before the cause of it is known. ✓

Watch For Horn Flies

HORN flies can be seen in the morning and on cool days on the backs of animals. On hot days they are found mainly on the shaded side and on the belly. In Alberta, they are more abundant on bulls than on cows, and are rarely seen on spring calves before August.

K. R. Depner of Lethbridge Agriculture Research Station says horn fly eggs are laid on the undersurface of cattle droppings a few seconds after they are passed. The immature stages of the pest develop entirely in the droppings and the next generation emerges about 3 weeks after the eggs are laid. New females begin laying about 4 days after emergence, and about every second day thereafter. Each female can lay as many as 24 eggs at one time.

Horn flies are found almost everywhere in Canada where cattle are

raised. This is a blood-sucking parasite, small and dark, and about half the size of a house fly. It remains on its host day and night. It can be recognized easily by its characteristic head-downward attitude while at rest.

The recommended control on beef cattle is DDT. Insecticides with residual properties may not be used on dairy cattle and farmers are limited to the pyrethrins, which must be applied frequently for effective control. ✓

Economy Feed for Sows

MARKET pigs are raised more economically in feedlots, but brood sows make good use of pastures. Garnet Norrish of the Ontario Department of Agriculture says it's possible to save up to 2 lb. of feed per day per sow on good pasture. By putting 10 to 12 sows per acre and using an acre in sow pasture, savings of 1½ to 2 tons of sow feed have been made over the summer.

Norrish says all pigs on pasture

should have access to adequate protection from direct sunlight, either under good shade trees or simple structures.

He warns that good pastures are important. Run-out hay fields do not provide it. The recommended mixture is 8 lb. alfalfa, 2 lb. ladino and 10 lb. brome, with 1 bushel of oats per acre. The oats should be grazed down early. The legumes provide some protein, and although brome will offer some resistance to rooting by sows, it is a good practice to ring them while they are on pasture. ✓



“... didn't plan on
this equipment!”

No doubt about it, young Jim Martin was a very busy man. Always on the go—never had time to think about accidents and safety—too busy! Then one day it happened—he had to buy a piece of equipment he hadn't planned on. A wheelchair. Don't let this happen to you! It could, you know.*

For your safety, we suggest these precautions:

- Build trap-doors or covered chutes at edge of mows.
- Be sure rungs on all ladders are strong.
- When leading the herd sire, even a quiet one, use a staff snapped to his ring.
- Keep debris off stairways.
- Keep tools in their proper place.
- Don't let children drive or ride on the tractor. Don't take chances yourself when driving the tractor.

*Ontario Farm Accident Survey reveals that Ontario Farm people suffer more than 25 accidents every working day.

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TWEDDLE FARMS
Fergus Ontario



Check for Machine Faults

MECHANICAL faults in milking machines can be more than inconvenient, they will reduce the production you get from your cows and even affect their health. C. H. McNaughton of the dairy science department at the University of Manitoba has listed mechanical problems you may encounter:

1. Vacuum regulator not functioning properly, which can result in excess vacuum at the teat and cause tissue damage. Install a vacuum gauge and aim for a normal vacuum of 14 inches.
2. Pulsation rate slow or not uniform. Caused by a faulty pulsator or dirty vacuum hose, this has much the same effect as excess vacuum and may cause blood vessel congestion. Use the manufacturer's recommended pulsation rate — usually 45-50 per minute.
3. Low vacuum is due to faulty operation of the vacuum pump or dirty vacuum lines and hoses. This may result in incomplete milking and could affect pulsation rate.
4. Pulsation rate too fast owing to poor adjustment of pulsator. This

can mean slow or incomplete milking.

5. Rough, broken or dirty inflations are unsanitary and may result in tissue damage.

Make the milking machine work smoothly, but also watch that your milking techniques do not damage teats and udders. V

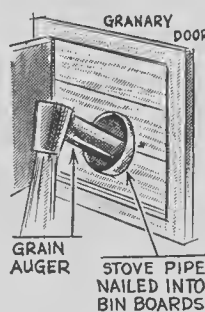
Raise Your Sights

A DAIRYMAN has to think ahead and plan for expansion while he's still in fair financial shape, says Ross Milne of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, who suggests the following goals:

- 50 or more cows.
- 10,000 lb. of milk per cow.
- 50 per cent of milk produced between October 1 and March 31.
- 3 crop acres per cow.
- 6 tons of hay, or the equivalent, per cow.
- yields of 2.5 tons of hay, 12 tons of corn and 75 bushels of oats.
- 20 per cent of milk sales for feed at the most.
- 250,000 lb. of milk sold per man.
- \$350 or less inventory per cow in power and machinery.
- \$125 or less expenses per cow in power and machinery. V

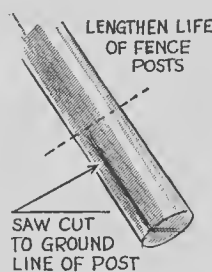
Auger Outlet

It's difficult to auger grain out of a full granary without spilling some. To overcome this, construct this simple



outlet with two bin boards and a piece of stovepipe. Place the boards side by side and lay an end of the pipe on them. Draw around it. Cut out the circle and nail the bin boards together, with the stovepipe inserted in the hole. Leave only about 1" to 2" of pipe protruding from the face side of the boards. Be sure it slopes downward on the back side, which will prevent the grain from flowing out of the pipe. Any small auger will fit nicely through the pipe into the center of the granary. It is a wise move to flange the outer end of the stovepipe to prevent cuts. —M.J.O., Alta. V

Post Preserver

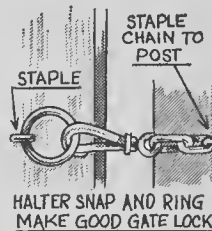


Here's how to obtain longer life from your fence posts. The chemical preservatives will soak into the wood quicker and deeper if the post has a single split cut into the end for the distance it will be buried in the ground. This allows the preservative to work from the center of the post as well as from the outside. —C.L., Sask. V



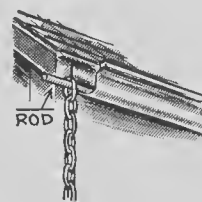
Gate Lock

Take a halter snap and a ring. Nail the ring on the fence post. Weld the halter snap onto a 5" chain and nail the chain onto the gate. You can see from the sketch how it makes a good gate lock that is easy to open. —H.W., Man. V



Water Retainer

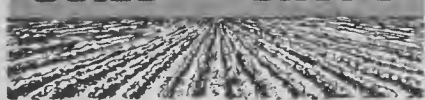
Insert a 2' length of rod through the end link of a binder chain, lay the rod at one end of the eaves-trough, and let the chain hang down into a rain barrel beneath. This will prevent the wind from blowing the water around. —O.J., Man. V



Apple Picking

When picking apples or other tree fruits from top branches, use a fisherman's scoop net fastened to a long pole. The rim of the net picks the fruit, which drops into the net. —D.E.F., N.B. V

SOILS and CROPS



*Pick the field and
then treat it well*

He Gets 5,000 lb. Of Milk from Each Acre

LUSH grazing from this pasture is giving dairyman Doug McKinnon 5,000 lb. of milk (worth \$125) per acre. It's a good return, he says, for the work of establishing and managing it. McKinnon, who farms at Barnston, Que., is taking advice from Macdonald College scientists in developing his pasture program.

He tested the soil of this field, fertilized it and seeded ladino clover, birdsfoot trefoil, timothy and brome grass. Once it was well established, he set up electric fences to divide it for rotational grazing.

Prof. L. C. Raymond, of Macdonald College, states that even in well-managed pastures like this one, the legumes will fade out and the pasture will revert to a natural and less productive state within 5 or 6 years. Then, it must be reseeded.

In establishing a productive pasture, Professor Raymond says: "Don't choose a droughty area. A deep, well-drained soil is essential. If an old sod is to be broken, it should be plowed and then cropped for at least a year to get rid of the old species."

Before seeding down, Professor Raymond recommends that the field be well treated with both manure and fertilizer, and limed if necessary.

Greensboro loam, such as McKinnon has, should get 300 to 400 lb. of 4-24-20 in addition to a dressing of manure at time of seeding. Then it should be top dressed with 400 or 500 lb. per acre of 0-20-20 each fall.

Once the seeding is established, Professor Raymond says that it must be well grazed to prevent any species from going to stem and head. A mowing machine can be used to clip off ungrazed clumps. Nitrogen can be applied early in the season while there is plenty of moisture.

According to Professor Raymond, well-managed pastures such as McKinnon's are more productive than fields in a crop rotation that must provide both hay and pasture.—D.R.B. ✓



[Guide photos

A pasture high in ladino clover is inspected by D. McKinnon after a year.



Prof. L. C. Raymond and Doug see fall-seeded rye and forage seed broadcast in spring made moderate pasture.

Hints for Harvesting Rapeseed

RAPESEED shatters very readily when ripe. For this reason, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture says the crop should be swathed when the ripest pods shell readily, or when the seeds in the pods are turning dark. The color of the pods does not always indicate the color of the seeds.

A rapeseed crop is easily cut, but is quite bulky and fluffy to handle. It should be cut just below the level of the lowest seed pods to minimize the amount of material in the windrow. The high stubble will allow the swath to settle and prevent it being blown by high winds. High stubble also permits running the pickup below the swath, reducing the amount of shell-ing.

Rapeseed usually takes longer to dry in the swath than wheat before it is in threshing condition. It threshes best under weather conditions that make wheat a little too tough.

Dry, well matured, rapeseed pods are easily shattered, so a gentle pickup is desirable. Closed raddle or belt pickups are better than the drum types. Adjust the speed of the pickup to the ground travel of the combine to avoid shattering the seed in the swath. Most combines can be adjusted either by changing shims or sprockets.

Owing to the ease of threshing rapeseed, reduce cylinder speed to about one-half of the normal speed for threshing wheat. Peripheral speeds of the cylinder in the range of 3,000 to 3,600 ft. per minute are suitable, depending on the condition of the rapeseed.

Concave clearance is usually set quite wide. Clearances of 1/8" to 1/4" at the rear and 1/4" to 1" at the front of the concaves will be suitable, depending on the condition of the seed. Wind and shoe adjustments should be set to minimize the amount of the return. The return is best directed on

Ontario Has New Oat

A HIGH yielding oat variety called Russell, combining the straw strength of Rodney and the yield of Garry, has been licensed in Ontario and some seed should be generally available next spring.

Russell is plumper than Garry and 2 or 3 days earlier. Its straw is shorter than Garry or Rodney and it carries more resistance to root rot than either variety. Dr. Ernest Reinbergs of the Ontario Agricultural College says Russell is the only modern oat with some resistance to septoria (black stem). It will be just as good a grinding oat as Rodney, which has a low hull percentage because much of the hull is threshed off. A characteristic of the Russell variety is its thin hull.

The new oat is a hybrid selection from a cross between Garry (stem rust resistant) and Mutica Ukraine (crown rust resistant) crossed with Abegweit (black stem resistant). ✓

the grain pan behind the cylinder, whenever possible, to avoid cracking the seed.

THE speed of the shoe shake should be from normal to 10 per cent faster than that for wheat to give better separation of the seeds from the pods. Speed is usually increased because the pods are so thick on the sieves that wind will not raise them enough without blowing over some of the seed. The seed has to be shaken out. If special drives are not available for this adjustment, it can be made by increasing the governed engine speed. This will increase the speed of the whole machine and must be compensated for on the pickup and cylinder.

Air flow must be reduced, and this is best done by reducing fan speed and keeping the shutters as nearly wide open as possible. This gives more uniform distribution of air over the full width of the shoe, particularly in the wider shoe machines. The volume of air blast must be found by trial until a reasonably clean sample is obtained without blowing appreciable quantities of seed over the tail end of the shoe. The wind board is usually adjusted to direct the wind further back on the sieves than for cereal grains.

Shoe sieves are set the same as for flax. The adjustable chaffer sieve and extension is set 1/4 to 1/2 open—as close to 1/2 open as possible. The cleaning sieve may be the adjustable type set at 1/4 to 1/3 open, or a round-hole sieve with openings of 9/64" to 3/16" diameter. Adjust or select sieves to minimize dockage—below 6 per cent if possible to eliminate recleaning before marketing.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture also advises a study of seasonal growing conditions, varieties, etc. to help make adjustments from year to year. ✓



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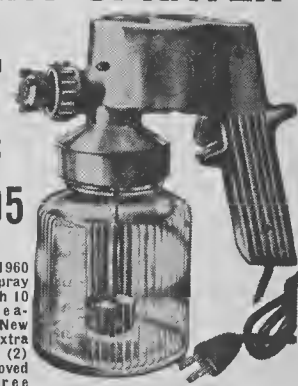
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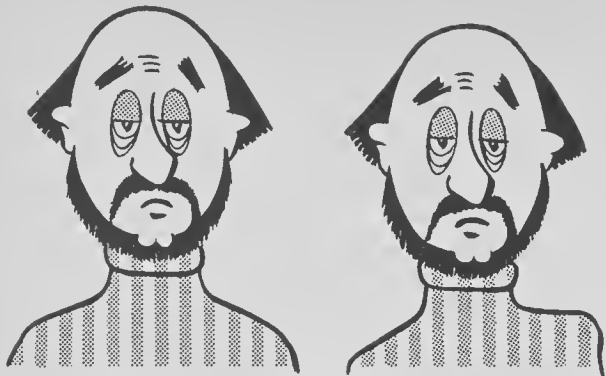
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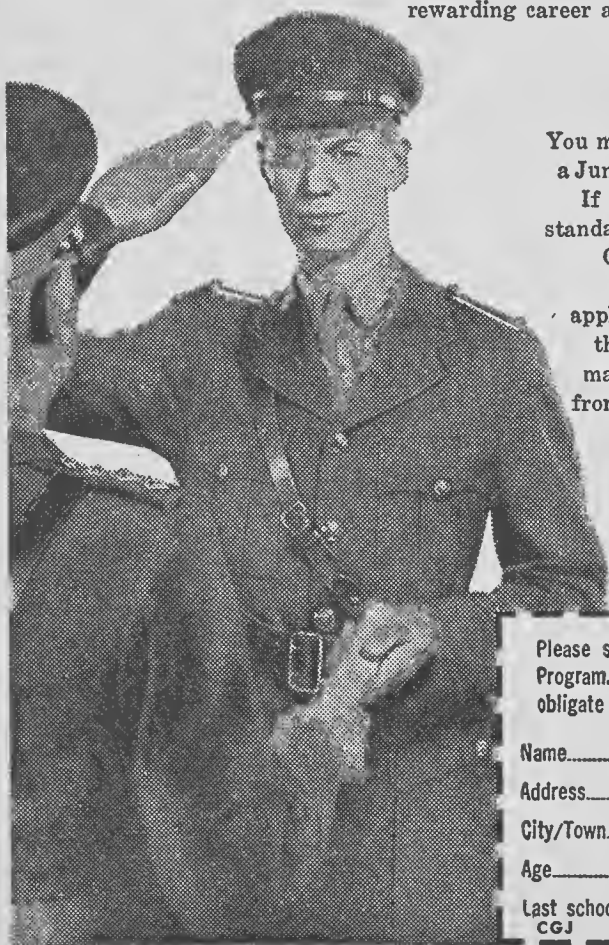
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HORTICULTURE

Ring Culture For Tomatoes

A NEW way to grow greenhouse tomatoes is being used in England, according to a report from the Saanichton Experimental Farm, B.C. Known as ring culture, it entails the use of a ring of roofing-felt type material about 9½ in. diameter, filled with rich potting soil mixture and placed on a bed of gravel or cinders. The root growth is confined to the ring for the first 6 weeks after planting. After this, the roots grow into the gravel or cinders and this aggregate material is watered daily.

No nutrients are supplied to the gravel or cinders, but rings are fed weekly. In this way, water requirements for the plant are taken care of by roots in the aggregate and nutrient requirements by the roots growing in the soil in the rings.

Marked increases in yield are

claimed for this method over the conventional ground bed method. Freedom from disease and ease of watering are other advantages. Since the rings raise the level of the base of the plants, there is better aeration around them and less likelihood of foliar diseases. Watering, an exacting operation in growing greenhouse tomatoes, cannot be overdone with the ring system, as any excess percolates through the aggregate and is drained off.

Comparisons were made at Saanichton last year between plants grown in rings placed on ¾" to 5/8" washed gravel and on sawdust, and plants in regular ground beds. An early advantage was seen in the quicker growth of plants in the rings. As the roots grew into the aggregate below, and the first fruits began to size, feeding of plants in the rings commenced. A liquid 6-9-7 fertilizer was applied weekly, each plant having 2½ pints of a 1-in-100 dilution.

Picking commenced at the end of May and there seemed to be an advantage in earliness for the two ring culture treatments. Up to the end of June, yields for ring-sawdust and ring-gravel were 4.8 lb. and 4.0 lb. per plot respectively, while regular culture yield was 3.0 per plot. By the end of the picking season on August 11, the respective yields were 8.2, 7.4 and 6.9 lb., so overall differences were less marked.

While returns from ring culture were fairly satisfactory from plants occupying just over 3 sq. ft. of greenhouse space, yields did not approach to 20 lb. per plant obtained in England. Where a grower wants to try it, the results suggest that sawdust is the cheaper and more easily handled material, giving as good, if not better, results than gravel. V

Care with New Potatoes

EXCESSIVE skinning and bruising discourage sales of new potatoes, says L. F. Ounsworth of the Harrow Research Station, Ont. Injury to the delicate, soft-skinned tubers can be avoided by adjusting the speed of the digger and by adding rubber shields to its links. At the same time, care should be taken in grading, packaging, shipping and retailing. The ideal system is to pack directly from the mechanical picker into rigid containers, and give the new potatoes the gentle care of an extremely perishable product until they reach the consumer's table.

Remember that the early potatoes are competing with old varieties, which are now aided by sprout inhibitors and improved storage. Also, packaged potato products such as granules, flakes and chips are vying for a share of the shopper's dollar. V

Water Plants

PLANTS in window boxes and hanging pots need far more water than most people realize. This is especially true in warm, dry or windy weather when the evaporation rate is high. Keep a careful watch on the condition of plants and water them every day in warm, dry weather. V

POULTRY

Good Use for Paper Feed Bags

by K. LAMBERT

ON our poultry farm we keep about 4,000 layers. We put our young pullets out on the range as soon as possible in the spring. They are hatched in February and are old enough to go out as soon as the grass is ready.

The chief reason for putting them



First paper bag is tacked to the top of the rear end of the range shelter.

out at the earliest possible moment is economy, since a much cheaper ration can be used on range. This is particularly true for the farmer who has some of his own grains. We are of the mind that range rearing is still the least costly way to raise really good pullets.

We have found that pullets 8 weeks of age or older can be put on the range as early as late April. In case the nights get too chilly for the young birds, or one of those late snowfalls occur, we have found it worth the trouble to cover the backs of the range shelters, thus cutting down the cross ventilation.

After trying various methods, we have discovered the simplest way to do this is by opening out some 50 lb. paper feed bags. A shelter takes three bags, and by using a stapler "tacker" we quickly tack them in place. When the birds are more hardy and the weather more settled, these bags can be quickly ripped off and burned. V



Two other bags are placed across the bottom, reaching to the ground level.

Combine Better Barley

BARLEY cannot be harvested satisfactorily if the combine is adjusted for wheat. Jim Campbell of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture points out that the difference in price between No. 1 feed and 3 C.W. six-row barley is considerable, and even greater if the barley is approved for malting grade. Very often the reason for a lower grade on a potentially high grade barley is the percentage of damaged kernels. That means the price can depend on proper harvesting.

Mr. Campbell says proper cylinder speed and concave settings are by far the most important adjustments on the combine. High cylinder speeds are responsible for much of the damage to barley. A reduction of



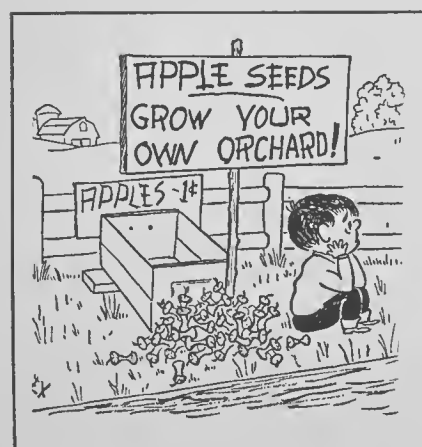
cylinder speed of 10 to 15 per cent from the manufacturer's recommended speed for wheat can reduce the number of damaged barley kernels by up to 15 per cent. Reduce cylinder speed until the desired results are obtained.

The concave should be adjusted so as to avoid removing too much of the awn. Concave-cylinder clearance should be increased at front and rear. Close threshing has a tendency to peel the barley. To be eligible for top C.W. grades, barley must not have more than 5 per cent peeled and broken kernels.

Chaffer and sieve openings should be increased to keep the amount of grain return to a minimum.

Adequate wind blast directed to the front one-third of the shoe will prevent matting of beards and chaff on the sieve. More barley is lost by using too little wind than by using too much.

The combine operator should check the threshed sample periodically and make his adjustments accordingly. Settings may vary considerably for changing moisture conditions throughout the day. Under extremely dry conditions, it may be advisable to restrict combining of malting barley to morning and evening. V



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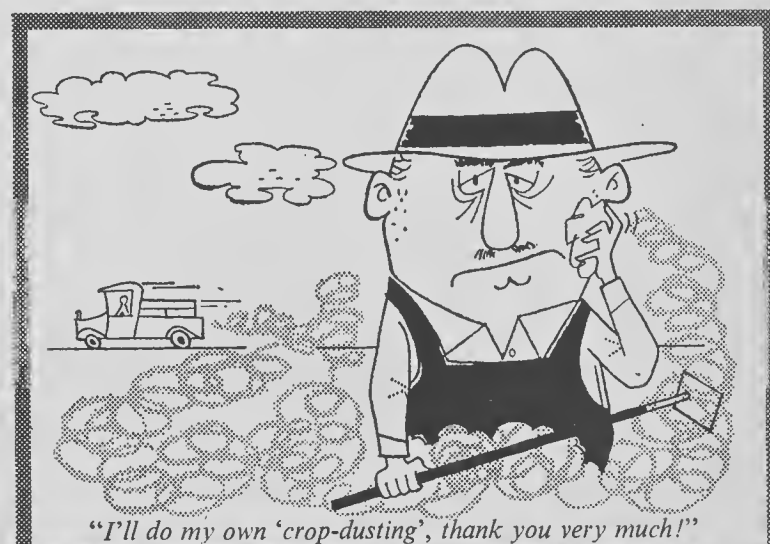
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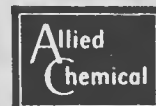
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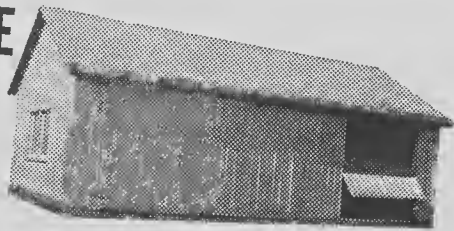


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PTO Safety

A safety latch has been added to the handle, preventing the power-take-off from becoming engaged accidentally on PTO models of the new M-F 98 tractor. The latch is disengaged quickly and easily by pushing the lever to the rear. The PTO is a standard 1 1/4 inch spline, running at the ASAE standard of 535 rpm. (Massey-Ferguson) (299) ✓



Shank Holder

This new device holds the cultivator shank between two rollers, which are in a housing bolted to the beam. If the shank strikes an obstacle it moves back on the rollers and tips upwards to clear the obstruction. A spring returns it to working position. A shear-pin release gives added protection. (Roll-O-Matic Tiller Ltd.) (300) ✓



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 15

FARMER CHARGES ADMISSION

afternoon, when most farm families like to take a nap, or sit and visit with close friends, the Woodleigh Farm began to bustle with 300 or 400 visitors. They would roam at will, inspecting the structures; their children would dip inquisitive hands into the lily pool after the timid goldfish, and race around this fairyland that was just their size. Cars would be lined up along the dusty road and the farm would take on the look of a Sunday school picnic. But it was no picnic for the hosts of these well-meaning sightseers. Any other day of the week they would all be welcome, but on Sunday the Johnstones wanted privacy.

Something had to be done. Either they had to close the grounds on which they had worked so hard and which people from all parts of the world had come to see, or they could control access to the grounds by charging admission. The latter alternative would help to pay for some of the man-hours they had already spent and would allow further building to continue. They chose this course. In 1958, for the first time, an admission charge was made to see the "Woodleigh Replicas," and the grounds were closed on Sundays.

Hence, the project that began as a hobby has become a business. Work is going ahead full tilt to make the

showplace even more outstanding. The latest replica is the most ambitious. It is a 26-foot long miniature of York Minster. The original took 250 years to build. Col. Johnstone has all but completed his model in 5 years. Only the gargoyles or stone water spouts are to be added. The tiny windows shine forth through the dusk of a summer evening and recorded music chimes out from the steeple. Each of the structures on the 3-acre grounds has its own hi-fi speaker and appropriate music, poetry or sound effects.

This summer they hope to complete a model of the Mill on the Floss, with mill race and overshot waterwheel.

MEANWHILE, what is happening to the farm? Archie Johnstone, the son, would be the first to admit that a project like theirs tends to push farm work into the background. To make time available for hauling building stones from the Mainland, keeping the grounds in shape, researching present and future construction, and for the tremendous amount of work of actually building the replicas, the Johnstone farming operations have been switched from potatoes, hoed crops, grain and dairy cattle, to beef and grass.

Archie, who completed the 2-year farm course at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in Truro after the war, and who, 3 years ago represented

Eastern Canada as a Nuffield Farm Scholarship winner in England, is a staunch advocate of soil conservation. The grass and beef he believes will build up the farm. This combination also frees him and his father to do the work closest to their hearts, and, in addition, to manage a small seed business in nearby Kensington.

As the years pass, and the Island farmers paint and clean up their buildings and grounds one by one, the Johnstone replicas grow from piles of stone and hunks of lead to graceful cathedrals, castles and cottages. And, in the evening, when the last visitor has driven off down the winding clay road, and the hush of a country evening falls over barnyard and lawn, the Johnstone family like to walk among the replicas and enjoy for themselves the unique spot they have created on their island farm. As they stroll by the miniature Stoke Poges Church, which inspired the famous "Elegy in a Country Churchyard," the lines of Thomas Gray come ringing from the tiny steeple:

*The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.* V

Continued from page 17

WATER ON TAP

water to the house and to one other outlet, and installing the sewage disposal. Material and labor for other purposes are not included in the amount eligible for the grant. But as a further incentive, loans from Credit Unions for farm water and sewage works are guaranteed by the Provincial Treasurer.

Local meetings appoint farm water and sewage works committees, whose job it is to pass along information between FFIB and farmers interested in the scheme. The chairman of the committee for Longlaketon Municipality, Mrs. Paul S. Kial Jr., is quite confident of the effect that water development has on agriculture. Speaking both as a housewife and an active partner with her husband in working the farm, she told the Guide: "We have electric power, and now with pressure water and sewage works, why should we want to leave the farm?"

The Kials farm three quarter sections just north of Regina. They keep an average of 30 to 40 beef cattle, and ship cream from a few cows. As Mrs. Kial puts it: "We aren't making a fortune, but our cattle have done well for us. With some grain growing, and ducks and geese, we've been able to pay our way and keep out of debt."

They have a deep well to provide water for their cattle, and a shallow well to give them a soft water supply in the basement of their house. The new system, due to be installed this summer, will use the deep well to supply the hydrants in two barns, the bathroom and kitchen, and a tap outside the house for taking water to the ducks and geese by hose, and for

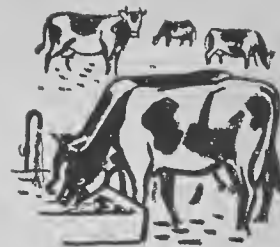
watering the garden. The total estimated cost, after a grant, with a mound-type sewage disposal system is about \$1,600.

Nearby, at Southey, the estimate for a water system, piping, septic tank, sewage disposal and plumbing materials on the Rudolph Schaffer farm is about \$1,050, after the grant is deducted. This is around the average for 50 farm systems in that area.

With just two to work the farm, stock watering has been a heavy chore, especially driving the cattle out to water in winter, and carrying water to the poultry. Mrs. Kial sums it up this way: "Water systems sure make the farm a pleasant place to live, and should persuade people to spend their retirement on the farm too."

THE Family Farm Improvement Branch has published estimated costs for a moderately priced system. Excluding work that most farmers can do themselves, such as indoor plumbing and hauling gravel, the main items are: improvements to water supply, pumps, wiring, hydrants, trenching, pipe and fittings, \$650; sewage disposal pump, wiring, trenching, pipe, fittings, septic tank and mound, \$350; indoor tub, basin, water closet, sink, heater, conditioner, pipe and fittings, \$500; total cost, \$1,500. Some systems will cost less because of such advantages as having (Please turn to page 28)

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"THE WORLD'S
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the water supply close to buildings. Others will cost more because of water supply improvements, distance, deep wells, extra services for gardens, pastures, poultry houses, etc. Changes may have to be made in the basement, bathroom or kitchen, too, and a sewage cistern or tile absorption field may have to be set up.

Jacob Mintzler's farm at Lipton was another of those used for a demonstration before the FFI branch was set up. A field day was held there in the fall of 1958, and after 18 months' experience he is well satisfied

with the water pressure system, which has meant only a fractional increase in his electric bill.

He has 45 head of beef cattle and says: "The watering is so much simpler now with a hydrant right in the barn, but just as important is the fact that the cattle drink more than they used to."

(Next month, a feature by Jack Peck, assistant director of the Family Farm Improvement Branch, will discuss the equipment used in water pressure systems.)

Continued from page 16

IMPROVE YOUR BATting

'punch hitter,' try a heavier model like Nellie Fox."

You should experiment to find the right stance for your physique. But most of all select a comfortable and relaxed stance that enables you to reach any ball in the strike zone.

Now here is the most important thing: keep your weight on the balls of your feet. If your weight is constantly falling back on your heels, you should take up ping-pong.

Keep your bat high and shoulders level, elbows away from your body. You can swing the bat back and forth if it helps you keep loose, but do not wiggle it too much when waiting for the pitch. This can hurt your timing.

How far should a batter stride into a ball? The shorter you stride the better, says Ted Williams. Why? On

a short stride the head has less chance to move. This is important. If your head changes position or direction, so will your swing. You might take your eyes off the ball. Also with a short stride you won't be fooled as much, because you can wait longer to swing.

When taking your stride, make it smooth and firm, being careful to retain your body balance. A good swing is a level swing. Otherwise you will hit pop flies and weak ground balls.

When you take your stride make sure your front foot is planted firmly. Be sure that your back foot remains in contact with the ground. This is the foot you drive off to get power. You should meet the ball in front of the plate just as you finish your stride. This shifting of the weight will give

you that long ball. If you make contact with the ball before you finish your stride, or after, you will have lost the power of the shifting weight.

We repeat: *Do not move the head during the swing.*

HERE'S another tip from Williams: "Develop quick hands. Every good hitter I ever studied had quick hands. The sooner a young player can learn to whip his hands into the swing, the sooner he'll be a good hitter."

A good exercise is to get a leaded bat and swing it every day. Another tip is to squeeze a tennis ball 100 times a day with each hand.

Many players can look like a kangaroo in a canoe at the plate. But if you watch them closely you will find that all their screwiness occurs before they hit the ball and they somehow make the proper adjustments as they swing.

One more thing: you can learn all the essentials and have a beautiful form but still be a bum if you don't know the strike zone. Remember, it's easier to hit a ball in the strike zone than out of it. So get to know it well. Even in your practice swings, keep thinking of the imaginary limitations.

What to do about a slump? "Two things," says Ted Williams. "Choke up on the bat or move away from the plate a little. Either tactic will give you a longer look at the ball. You might even try hitting to the opposite field."

You don't have to be a big man to hit a long ball. Some lean little men can hit the ball as far as anyone. So practice over and over again.

Lilly INTERVIEWS

FRANCIS ("BUS") ADAMS, OELWEIN, IOWA

"I leave worming up to my feed... it's got Hygromix in it"

"Bus" Adams finds that he has controlled the worm problem without a lot of extra work. Hygromix gives his pigs day-by-day protection from damaging worms as he feeds.

by Eugene S. Hahnel

"Bus" Adams has a full-time job in town. But with the help of his wife, he plans to raise about 1,000 pigs a year. An efficient layout, careful management, and strict adherence to good sanitation principles help make his part-time operation successful. The use of Hygromix has lessened some of his chores, too. "Bus" discovered that Hygromix does a perfect job of giving his hogs "around-the-clock" worm protection. He's also seen that once you control the worm problem, many other problems just never take place.

"We clean our concrete floors often and carefully," "Bus" told us. "We've yet to find the first worm on the place. We had 4 pigs out of 300 injured one day and I decided to have them posted to see if they had any worms. Not a single worm could be found in any of those pigs. And for another thing, I have had a lot less lung and respiratory trouble than I used to have before Hygromix."

Hygromix in feed is the *only way* you can kill roundworms and nodular worms as they enter the intestinal tract . . . before they cause costly damage and lay eggs. Hygromix is convenient to use . . . the pigs protect themselves from worm damage with every bite they take.



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THE BIG NOTCH

by RAY PETERSON

IT wasn't much of a show, and I was hoisting myself from the chair to turn off the television set. Then a close-up of a young outlaw carving notches on his gun for every kill he had made drew me up short. That kid—right down to the last freckle on his stubbornly tilted nose, looked like Butch Cassidy, arch enemy of my school days. I stared unseeing at the flickering screen, my mind galloping back into the past.

Country districts didn't have school buses in those days, nor big, consolidated halls of learning. Our school at Many Hills was a 1-room, white-painted shack perched on a rocky knoll, hemmed in by poplar woods. I walked a mile and a half to get there, and considered myself lucky. Some of the kids trudged more than twice that distance.

Naturally, with a set-up like that, many of our activities weren't confined to the school yard. Going home from school was the time for a lot of extra-curricular subjects.

Take the swimming hole we boys had in Hudson's pasture. It was only a slough. The mud would curl up between our toes as we waded in. On calm days the whole surface was covered with green, confetti-like leaves. But it was fun, and I learned to dogpaddle there. Every boy of us holstered a slingshot in his hip pocket.

Frequently our target shooting exploded into misguided forays in the woods. Then there were numerous fights. Butch Cassidy saw to that. There was never any way to escape Butch's taunts

and I'd wish I could make a run for it. At such times, home seemed a long, long way off.

ONE particular day, boys and girls alike raved about Butch and me, hedging us to the shoulder of the road.

Butch danced around me, his bare fists posed.

"C-mon! Smart guy! You always know the answers in school. Let's see you get out of this one. Don't just stand there with your mouth open, ready to bawl. Fight!" He slapped my face with both hands.

I hlinked furiously as his bare palms burned like fire across my cheeks. My nose began to twitch, filling with blood. I sniffed and swallowed quickly, hoping it would stop bleeding before anybody noticed. I wanted to fight back, but I was afraid, not so much of the punishment that Butch would hand out, but the humiliation of losing. Everyone would laugh harder than ever at me. And that's what I hated the most, the laughing and the jeering of the other kids, with Butch Cassidy leading and prompting them.

When it came to sports or anything else that required physical skill, I always seemed to fall behind. I don't know why. Boys who were almost as skinny and undersized as me, made out all right. But even the few things that I could handle when I was on my own became an awkward mess when I was in the company of others.

I tried to make up for my failings in the only way I knew—by being at the top of my class in school work. But that got me into more trouble. Butch scorned books and studying of any kind. He used me to demonstrate that contempt.

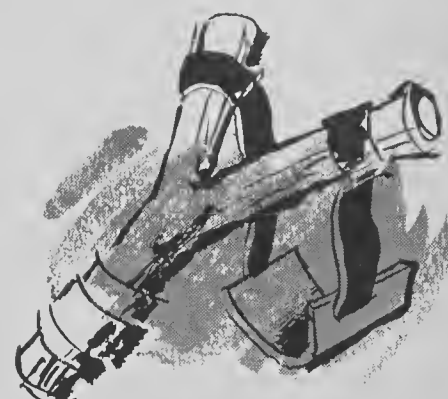
This particular time Butch folded his arms and

leaned his unprotected face close to me. The quiet, casual tone of his voice accentuated the menace in it. He was so confident of himself, so certain of my cowardice that he didn't even bother to consider me seriously.

"Aaah!" he said, "No use expecting you to stand up like a man." He turned from me. "You can't even shoot that off-balanced slingshot you pack in your pocket. You haven't got a single notch to your name."

A flood of shame and hopelessness seeped through me, crushing what little fight there was in me. What Butch had said was all too true. His slingshot was covered with rows of notches, one for every kill he had made. Mine was completely blank.

(Please turn to page 30)



Illustrated by MANLY GELLER

Butch waved at a small bird on a distant willow. "Watch this!"

Whipping his slingshot from his hip pocket, he loaded it with a smooth, round rock. Without appearing to aim, he shot, and the bird tumbled to the ground.

I MARVELLED at Butch's shooting. The willow crutch with its twin strips of old inner tube was a deadly weapon in his hands. I wished I could pop a stone like that—just once—in front of all the kids. But deep down, I knew it was wrong. For an instant, I could almost hear Dad's voice, slow and quiet-like, as he rested for a few moments after supper, before he started chores.

"Violence, for the fun of violence, is an evil thing, Dave. And it holds true whether it's toward a man, or any other living creature."

I stilled my whisper of conscience. I opened my mouth to congratulate Butch on his shot.

Then an unexpected thing happened. Ruth Owens, who was a year younger than my 13, spoke up, her voice ringing.

"You're just like a mean, old, stray cat, Butch Cassidy. You kill things for the sake of seeing them die. If I was a boy I'd beat you up and good."

Butch gaped for a moment. His eyes were round and blue, like windows letting the surprise out. We boys hadn't quite got around to thinking much about girls, except perhaps in terms of their nuisance value, but even then, Ruth Owens was considered to be Butch's girl.

Butch glared. His face was red. He couldn't very well slap a girl down, at least not Ruth. Suddenly, he sprang at me.

"I suppose you put that fool notion in her head. You and your books and your pious-mouthed pa who wanted to be a preacher and didn't have gump-tion enough."

AN image of Dad flashed into my mind. He was standing uneasily in the pulpit, substituting for the regular minister who couldn't always keep up with all of his country circuits. As he read the text, Dad clutched the Bible mightily with both hands, his pale blue eyes flickering anxiously over the finely printed pages. He labored over all the big Biblical words, and his voice droned non-stop, sentence into sentence, verse into verse. But for all his shortcomings as a speaker, you couldn't mistake the sincerity that warmed his voice, nor doubt the look of integrity that shone from his high-cheeked face.

Now Butch had actually stooped to dig at my father's character. The sheer audacity of it left me speechless.

My silence fanned Butch's fury, goaded him to action. He hammered a blow to my mouth, another to my nose.

Awkwardly, I threw up my hands, and then my feet tangled with each other just as his fist caught me in the mouth again. I fell in an inglorious heap. My nose—it bled so easily—was spouting blood. I tried to hold it so that it wouldn't drip on my shirt. It was the only decent one I had, and if

I got it dirty Mom would have to wash it after I went to bed. Besides, there would be touchy questions if I came home with blood all over me. Dad was hard against fighting.

Then Butch and the rest of the kids went off, leaving me in my misery. For a moment I thought Ruth was going to stop and come over to me. That would have made things worse, because the bunch would have laughed me down for being a sissy who had to have a girl wipe his nose for him.

Ruth lagged behind the others, her face turned to me. Her eyes were large, and very, very dark. I didn't know if she pitied me or felt disgusted because I had been such a weakling, or what. I wished I had the nerve to ask her. It would have been wonderful to have someone who understood a bit, even if that person was only a girl.

I had been practicing a lot at home with my slingshot. After my rout by Butch, I tried even harder to master it. I just had to learn how to do something right.

A SLINGSHOT looks so simple to shoot, and so harmless. But it isn't either of those things. Like a gun, it depends on who is using it.

You don't really take aim with a slingshot. You sort of point it with your hands and eyes at the same time. It's a kind of feeling, an extension of yourself, and if your feel is good you can hardly miss. And a slingshot can be deadly. I've seen Butch kill a groundhog with a single stone.

But to get back to my practicing, I was getting pretty good with my slingshot, even if it didn't have any notches on it. I got so I could hit tin cans as fast as I could slide a rock into the pouch. At 15 feet I could nip off a dandelion three times out of four. But if I had an audience, I went all to pieces. And when it came to shooting something that was alive, even a pesky gopher snitching from the potato patch, I'd miss every time.

ONE evening, coming home from school, we boys tore ahead of the girls and went after a rabbit that hung out in a little swale along the road. There was a dense cluster of willows in the center, and this particular rabbit knew how to make the most of it. So far, he had been too clever for us. Even Butch hadn't been able to touch him. I think every boy of us dreamed of being the one who finally knocked him over.

"Okay! You guys!" Butch instructed. "Let's make a tight circle around those willows. Then we'll start closing in on him all at once."

He loosened his slingshot and picked out a couple of his best rocks. "Let's go!" he said.

As we started off we could hear the girls. They were hanging together, arm in arm, giggling at nothing, as girls do, but they did stop to watch. Some of them, at Butch's coaxing, came to help flush the elusive, old snowshoe.

Ruth wasn't one of them. She stood in the center of the road, chin high.

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Gophers say: "Failed again! We're following another IH combine—the grain's all in the tank!"

"I hope he gets away," she told Butch defiantly.

The big rabbit scuttled ahead of us, slipping neatly from bush to bush. His brown coat blended with the tufts of old grass and leaves that the spring vegetation hadn't grown high enough to cover.

I saw him first. My hands shook as I eased the stone carefully into the leather pad. I flexed the rubbers gently, making sure that they were pulling evenly. The rabbit hopped slowly ahead of me, bobbed into an open patch, froze. He had suddenly realized that he was completely surrounded.

SUDDENLY I was trembling all over. I knew I wouldn't hit him—knew that I didn't even want to hit him. He made me think of Pedro, my tame rabbit that I'd found one morning, limp and cold in his pen. A weasel had killed him.

Out of the corner of my eye I saw Butch edge forward. He had seen the rabbit too. He jerked his slingshot up. For one startling moment I saw again the grouse with its back broken, writhing on its nest, breaking its own eggs in its agony. I heard the thunk! of a well-sighted rock as it tore a sparrow's head from its body. I saw Butch's eyes behind his slingshot, cold, lustful.

I swear then that my hands acted entirely on their own. Never did the rubbers strain more sweetly against the posts, never did the rock feel more perfect beneath the leather. The stone flipped out, straight and true.

The rabbit dashed madly forward. It shot between the legs of an oncoming boy, and disappeared into a popular bluff beyond.

A few yards away a circle of kids gathered around Butch Cassidy. His face was white, pinched. There were little, whimpering, animal sounds coming out of his mouth. His slingshot had fallen to the ground. He was clutching the side of his knee where my rock had hit him.

I burst into the ring. I wasn't looking at Butch, really. All I could see was Ruth's face, just beyond, her eyes wide, and openly approving. A thrill of understanding was bonded between us at that moment. The fire of it flamed through me. I felt equal to a hundred Butches.

"I shot you on purpose, Butch. It's only a taste of what you've been handing out to everybody and everything. I'm going to knock some sense into you."

I hit him. It was a long, hard swing to his upturned nose, followed by a wild left to his cheek. It wasn't a fair attack, not with him wracked with pain, all hunched over off balance. I was too heated up, however, to be troubled with such niceties. Actually, rules were things that existed in books only, as far as our fights were concerned. If we had any code at all, it was simply, "Slam the other guy with the worst you've got, before he does the same to you."

I'd like to say that I beat Butch Cassidy then and there. But it wasn't that easy. Butch had good stuff in him, underneath.

He came up off the grass, nose spraying blood, Irish eyes blazing, game leg forgotten. He belted both hands into my stomach.

I staggered, almost fell. As he rushed in, I reeled forward and butted him, my head catching him solidly under the ribs. Butch's mouth sagged open. His breath came in big gasps. He looked surprised, almost scared.

Butch's broadside to my middle jarred me back to reason in a hurry. I wished I could quit, but a pride I didn't know I possessed kept pushing me in for more punishment. Butch battered down my awkward guard. I gave up trying to evade his blows. I concentrated on trying to hit him, at least once for every two he landed on me.

Finally, we both stopped out of sheer exhaustion. Butch had the best of it, and I knew it. I wasn't going to admit it, however, not for any number of poundings. But, on the other hand, it was a sort of battle that cost the victor almost as much as the loser. Butch respected me after that.

I TOLD Dad the truth about the whole affair that night. I guess my appearance didn't leave much to guess.

Dad listened quietly. "I don't hold with violence, Dave. You know that. But I'm proud of you. I think that slingshot of yours deserves a notch, a real big one."

As I fumbled in my pockets, Dad pressed his jackknife into my hands. "Here, use mine. It's good and sharp."

Next term, due largely, I suspect,

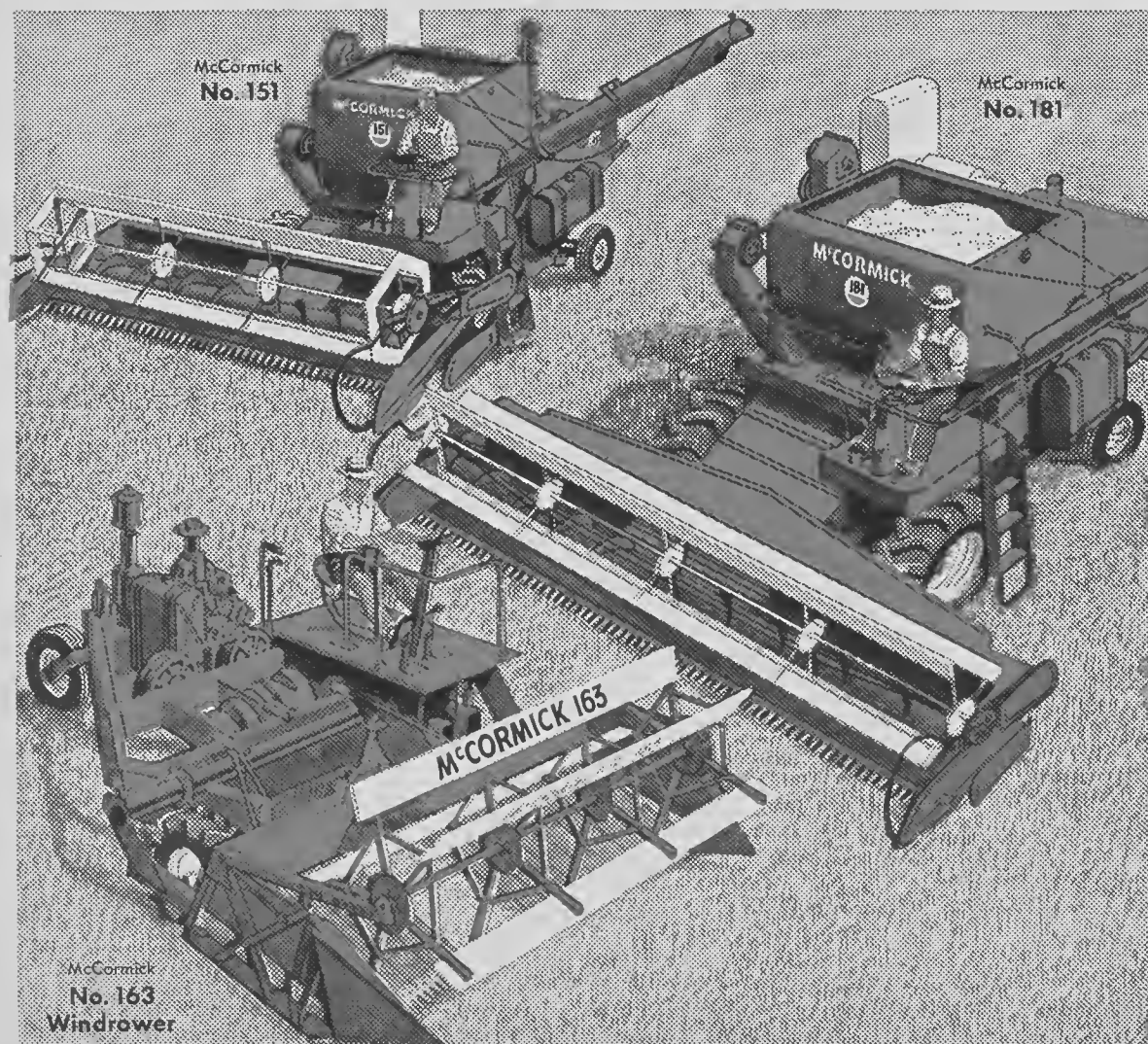


"He's very retarded. He doesn't even know how to hold hands."

to father's influence on the school board, we got a new teacher who bore down on our out-of-school activities. The new teacher brought with him a knowledge of wildlife conservation that really caught on and Butch was soon his most ardent follower. Our slingshot forays became a thing of the past.

I leaned back in my chair. One of these days I'm going to dig that old slingshot with its single notch out from where Ruth stored it in our bedroom closet. Maybe our kids would like to hear about it.

COMBINE LINE IN THE WORLD



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The Tale of The Two Fat Geese

by EVELYN WITTER

THE people in our community pointed to Dad and Aaron Lindquist as the living examples of the goodness that comes from living by "Love thy neighbor."

They said: "Here are two men who have farmed side by side for 30 years in complete harmony . . . always helping each other. They gained friendship and wealth."

But the comradeship and mutual understanding between the men didn't cause any wonder in their families. Their own folks knew the secret. The secret was that Dad and Aaron probably wouldn't have been such exemplary neighbors if being quite the opposite hadn't jolted them into seeing the real wisdom of Christian friendliness.

Their experience happened several years after they had taken up adjoining farms. They always repaired the fence between their properties together until one rainy spring. Rain had kept them out of the fields so long that they were both getting edgy. The fence had been damaged by heavy downpours and had to be rebuilt so the livestock would be secure while the men spent long days in the field. One part of the fence line was easy to build. The other part was on bed rock and post holes had to be drilled in, rather than merely dug out.

On the fence building day Dad said to Aaron: "Look, I'm cramped for time. I'm not going to build your part of the fence. Only my own."

Aaron glared. "You mean to tell me that my part is on the bed rock?"

"Sure," said Dad. "According to law, when I'm standing on my land the half of the fence to my right is mine. To my left is yours. That makes the bed rock half yours."

"That ain't so!" Aaron waved his hammer threateningly. "You're just trying to stick me with the tough end of the job so you can plow. You don't care a hoot about *my* fields and *my* spring work getting behind . . ."

"Now you see here . . ." Dad countered, and the argument got as impossible as trying to put out a fire by lighting more matches . . . and just as hot.

Finally Aaron said: "I'm going to sue you. I'm going to let the law settle this."

"Okay," said Dad. "Let's go."

SO they dropped their post-hole diggers and climbed into Aaron's car. In town, at the lawyer's office, they shouted out their complaints.

"Well," said the attorney when he had heard them out, "you do have a case here. But I can't represent both of you. One of you will have to go to another lawyer."

"I will," said Dad immediately. "I know I'm within my legal rights so I don't care who represents me."

"Then," said the attorney, "I'll write you a note to a lawyer friend of mine who has an office about 10 blocks from here."

He scribbled a note, sealed it in an envelope and handed it to Dad.

Dad and Aaron hurried out, Aaron telling Dad how he'd be glad to drive him to the other lawyer so they could start legal proceedings right away.

The two men rode in silence, Dad's nervous fingers fumbling and refumbling the envelope the attorney had given him. As they pulled up to the curb the envelope was badly wrinkled and opened. Dad's eye caught a strange word on the note inside and in a flick of the forefinger he had the note out and was reading it.

"Well," yelled Aaron. "Going in or not?"

"Read this first," Dad said in a falsetto voice.

Aaron read silently. Then, unbelievably like, he read aloud. "Here are two fat geese. You pick one and I'll pick the other."

Slowly the two men turned to face each other. Dad said meaningfully, "Let's go home and build the fence."

"Right!" shouted Aaron.

And that was the beginning of a relationship that became the living example of the goodness and wisdom in the words: "Love thy neighbor." V



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your family!

HAVE YOU ENOUGH SECURITY? A successful man realizes the value of security. Unclouded by worry, his mind can function quickly, efficiently. He's not afraid of tough jobs, tough decisions, because he's not afraid of the future. Think! Are you this sure of yourself? Do you have this kind of security?

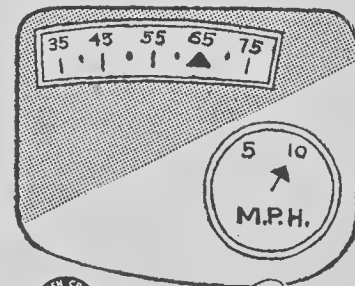
No man can ever know real security unless his future and the future of his family is safe. Successful men realize this early in life. They protect this future with LIFE INSURANCE. They know that whatever happens their financial security and the security of their families is unconditionally guaranteed. This is a good feeling to have . . . a feeling that gives a man confidence, courage. It's a feeling that can make a man a success.

How about you! If you don't have enough security . . . maybe it's because you don't own enough LIFE INSURANCE with valuable savings features. Look into it. Your LIFE INSURANCE man is a most important person to talk to on your road to success.

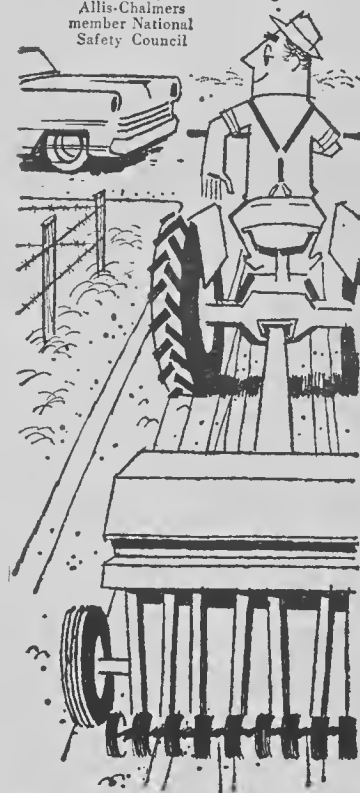
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If you want success you need: SECURITY to give you freedom of mind . . . CONFIDENCE in yourself and your future . . . EXTRA MONEY to seize opportunity. And in the later years, when you'll appreciate it the most, LEISURE to enjoy the rewards of your achievement. These are the ingredients of success. These are the things that LIFE INSURANCE can help to give you.

THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



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REMEMBER,
YOU CAN STOP,
but the car driver can't.

Home and Family



[Bob Taylor photo]

The Quiet Place

QUIETNESS cannot be looked upon as an attribute of our fast-moving, loud-speaking life today. Even our countryside is not as quiet as once it was.

Roads carry increasing numbers of cars, trucks and tractors with their assorted sounds. From fields come the noisy accents of the many kinds of machines that help farmers to grow ever-increasing quantities of food. Sometimes the whine of an airplane filters downward from the sky overhead.

Yet, in quiet country places, choirs of birds still lift their individual chants skyward in soft

anthems, accompanied by the drone of many insect wings. Water laps at green-fringed shores in peaceful ripples. Shafts of sunlight filter down through trees and shrubs to dapple the rich earth upon which they fall. Their light embroiders waiting waters with diamond-like points that stir with each passing breeze.

Such a setting compelled these youthful riders to stop and rest awhile, perhaps to think a little about the timeless trail upon which they travel. Did it once know the soft sound of moccasined feet or padded paws? They wonder. At this moment the only sound

to break their solitude is the rustling of long grass as it bends before a hungry pony.

As homemakers, we know that today's living patterns make increasing demands upon our time, both in our homes and within our communities. We've accepted the responsibilities that these demands have put upon us. At the same time we often feel pushed and pulled by these demands. It is then that we, like the youngsters, need to search for a quiet place where we may go apart. There we may hope to find the inner strength that comes in quietness and in confidence.—E.F.

V

Calorie Counting Salad Dressings

GARDEN - FRESH, crisp and sweet, the summer harvest of vegetables tempts lagging hot-weather appetites. Why not make your salad bowl the feature attraction at dinner and supper tables?

You can preserve the fresh crispness of salad vegetables by thorough chilling. The chilled vegetables may be prepared and combined ahead. Take the salad bowl from the refrigerator just before serving, and add the dressing.

Calorie counting Canadians particularly enjoy the salad plate variety available now. Salads may be varied by using different dressings, too. You needn't be a calorie-counter to enjoy the dressings below.

Low Calorie Tomato Dressing

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| ½ c. canned tomato juice | 2 T. lemon juice |
| 1 tsp. minced onion | ½ tsp. seasoned salt |
| ½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce | Salt and pepper to taste |

Combine all ingredients in a jar with tight fitting top. Shake well and chill to blend flavors. Shake well before using. Makes ¾ c. dressing. Approximately 3 calories per tablespoon.

Calorie Counter's Cheese Dressing

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3 T. lemon juice | ¼ tsp. grated onion |
| 6 T. cottage cheese | ¼ tsp. caraway seed |
| 3 T. skim milk | Dash of paprika |
| ½ tsp. salt | |
| 1 tsp. sugar | |

Combine all ingredients and beat until smooth. This dressing may be covered and stored in the refrigerator for a short time, if desired. Makes ¾ c. dressing; 10½ calories per tablespoon.

Low Calorie Mayonnaise

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 T. flour | 3 egg yolks, beaten |
| ½ tsp. salt | ¼ c. mild flavored vinegar |
| 1 tsp. dry mustard | |
| ¾ c. water | |

Combine flour, salt and mustard. Add water slowly, to make a thin paste. Add beaten eggs and vinegar. Cook over boiling water, stirring until thick. Makes 1 c. mayonnaise; 15 calories per tablespoon.

Note: This mayonnaise should be stored in the refrigerator. It will thicken when refrigerated and may be thinned out before use by adding a few drops of water or skim milk.

Low Calorie Cooked Dressing

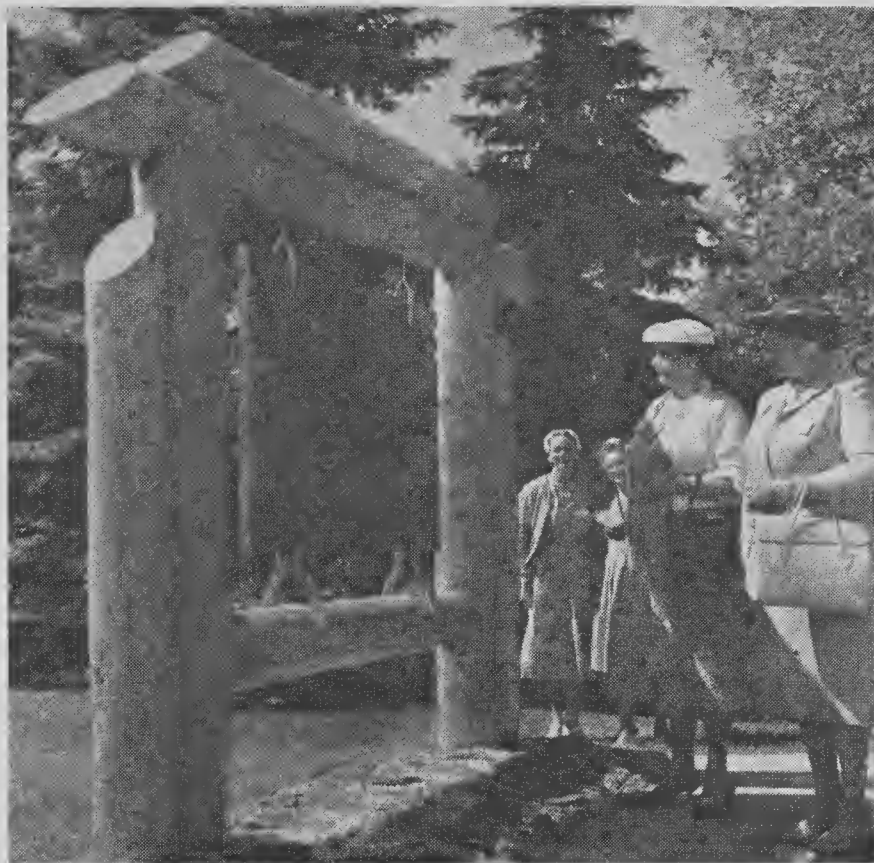
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ½ c. skim milk powder | 2 T. flour |
| 1 tsp. dry mustard | 1 c. water |
| 1½ tsp. salt | 1 egg, well beaten |
| ½ tsp. pepper | 1 T. butter or margarine |
| 2 T. sugar | ¼ c. red wine vinegar |
| ¼ tsp. celery seed | |

Combine dry ingredients in saucepan. Add water to egg and gradually add to dry mixture, stirring until smooth. Cook over medium heat until mixture thickens. Remove from heat, add butter and cool slightly. Add vinegar. Store in a covered jar in the refrigerator. Makes 1½ c. dressing. Approximately 20 calories per tablespoon.—G.L.

Key to Abbreviations

tsp.—teaspoon	oz.—ounce
T.—tablespoon	lb.—pound
c.—cup	pt.—pint
pkg.—package	qt.—quart

The Countrywoman



To mark their 50th convention M.W.I. members unveiled a plaque at Morris, Man. Looking at it are (l. to r.) Mrs. Chris Dalman, Mrs. Roy Bateman, Baldu.

Women with a Purpose

by ELVA FLETCHER

Homemakers Face Challenging Sixties

WHEREVER you visit in Canada, you can see the evidence of projects and community activities supported by members of women's institutes and homemakers' clubs. You'll find this evidence in many forms—within members' homes, in their support and aid to libraries, hospitals, playgrounds and community buildings; in handicraft, home management, health and safety classes.

This year Saskatchewan's homemakers' clubs began their fiftieth year of service to home and country; and last month 252 homemakers gathered in Saskatoon for the clubs' fiftieth convention.

Their reports indicated widening fields of activity in agriculture, arts and literature, education, home economics, legislation and citizenship, public health and international relations. Of these interests, the clubs' president, Mrs. C. Shulver of Woodrow, Sask., said "we are so confident of the importance of our objectives that we must seek achievement of them." In this vein Saskatchewan homemakers slanted their program to the challenging sixties.

Dr. L. E. Kirk, of the University of Saskatchewan, forecast a changing agriculture with the development of the South Saskatchewan dam. The dam would challenge Saskatchewan farmers to adopt new farming methods and with new opportunities, he said. Homemakers could vision the extent of this challenge during a convention tour to the site of the dam.

A panel group headed by Arni Arnason, of the federal department of citizenship and immigration, saw a need for better educational facilities for Indians, better employment opportunities, and an end to discrimination against them. While Canadians should concern themselves with help for dispossessed people in other parts of the world, there was also a need for them to tidy up "their own backyard."

Mrs. P. Sherman, Prince Albert alderman, saw homemakers faced with the problem of leisure time. Would they use this leisure time to increase their own learning, to enjoy the life around them, to teach children to read for pleasure, she asked.

The most frightening challenge came from Dr. W. M. Naylor, a geneticist working at the University of Saskatchewan. His statistics suggested a bleak outlook for the world's people as their bodies absorbed more and more radio-active material. And he urged an end to nuclear bomb testing. Asked how this challenge might be met, Dr. Naylor suggested that organizations should inform the heads of government and government departments of their opposition.

A group of five university students from the West Indies told of their life at home. In learning something of life in the islands—their history, government, educational opportunities, climate, their hopes for the new West Indies federation—homemakers faced the challenge of working for international understanding. Then in the field of education, S. W. Steinson, principal of Saskatoon Teachers' College, pointed to the need to educate every youngster to the extent of that

youngster's ability to learn — another challenge.

It was a program in keeping with the thoughtful words that grace the Saskatchewan Homemakers' own handbook: "Men cannot achieve happiness at the expense of their brothers. All must go forward in the path together or the shadows before the feet of one will invade the sunlight in which the other walks."

Manitoba Institute Celebrates Jubilee

IN the life of a country as young as Canada, a fiftieth anniversary becomes especially meaningful. It suggests study of the past and the present so that the future may profit from the experiences of both. This was true when some 300 W.I. members met in Winnipeg last month to mark the 50th birthday of the Manitoba Women's Institute.

During convention sessions, these women learned of current happenings in those subjects that are a part of the institute program—the administration of justice, developments in agriculture as they affect women, in education and home economics.

They also took time for a searching look backward. For example, a colorful pageant presented by members of Dugald and Isabella institutes captured in visible form the beginnings of the institute movement in Canada and its development in Manitoba.

But it was given to Dr. Nancy Adams, of Ethelton, Sask., area vice-president of the Associated Countrywomen of the World, to voice the needs of the institute movement in the years ahead if it is to grow and expand its influence.

Out of her own experience and travels at provincial, national and international levels, Dr. Adams emphasized that it is no longer good enough, nor safe enough, for women to be concerned only with the welfare of their own families, because the world of long neglected, often exploited nations is on the march, seething with pride and a spirit of independence.

There is a growing need, she suggested, for people to search within themselves to see they are not living by double standards—that they are working for equality of opportunity and for peace and security in all homes.

Of the institute program she said: "We must not be mousetrapped by tradition and custom into thinking that how and what we did 50 years ago is sufficient for the women's institutes of today and tomorrow. I suggest," she went on, "that some changes may have to be made. In our program and thinking we must unhitch our movement from the horse and buggy days and let them live and flourish in the space age." In other words, we should borrow the best from the past, but never yield our right to accept the new.

Courage and imagination will be needed to give impetus to Nancy Adams' thought-provoking message. Still, it is significant that the many candles on the M.W.I.'s birthday cake blazed in front of her as she reminded Manitoba institute members that "there is not enough darkness in all the world to blow out the light of one small candle."

The child's development is the aim of **A Nursery School**

by **GWEN LESLIE**



There is reassuring regularity in the nursery school routine, although the program planning is flexible to meet the individual child's special needs. Kathleen finds her mid-morning juice on her path from the washroom ritual. Then there is time for quiet play until all the children are ready for group activities.

IT'S a child-sized world for 19 youngsters attending the Macdonald Institute nursery school five mornings each week. The furniture and fixtures are scaled to fit, and the program is child-centered.

Opened last fall, the nursery school is housed in basement rooms previously used for storage. If a nursery school is a community project in your area, there may be ideas for you in the adaptation made at Guelph of space available. An unusual use was made of the upright pillars. One pillar supports chalk boards on each of two sides, easels on the other two. The other pillar in the same room has book racks on two sides and a planter built against a third side. In the smaller playroom, a circular work table is formed by four sections which fit together around the pillar. Low fences mark off two doll centers from the playrooms containing them, and cloak cupboards are another means used to divide the large playroom. Tables and chairs were designed to stack for compact storage.

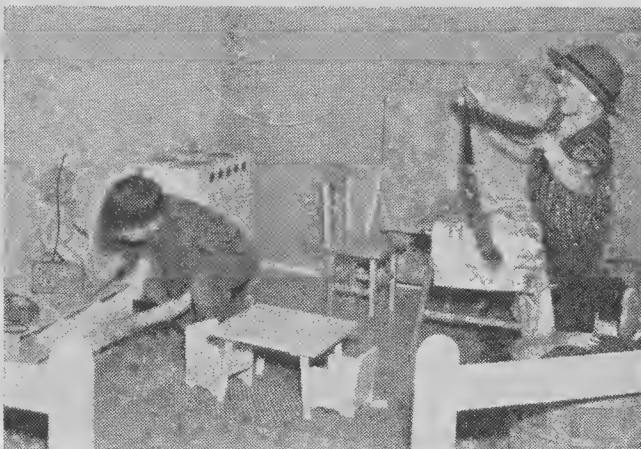
Miss Lindsay Weld is the program director for the two- to four-year-olds. She feels a prime object in a nursery school is to provide an atmosphere in which the child can enjoy learning. The ideal atmosphere is slightly different for each child, but basic principles hold true.

"Consistent standards, rewards and discipline are necessary to a child's development," Miss Weld believes. "Adults ought to require only what is just, considering the child's abilities and age, and then see that the requirements are met."

Photos by
BILL SCANLON



Name labels over washcloths, towels and combs are for teachers only. Sheila and Fraser recognize theirs from the same colored stickers of birds, flowers, leaves and animals as mark their coat stalls. Washroom routine is more easily learned when the fixtures are child-sized.



Dressing the part is half the fun in the doll center and Ian applies the skills he requires with his own clothes. A small fence separates this doll center from the large playroom. While a doll uses one telephone, Alistair investigates a pull-out drawer for contents and neatness.



Miss Weld stops to watch Forrest and Stephen at water play in the project room. Fabric for the painting smocks was chosen and sewn by the textiles students.



Kathleen, Patricia and Allan seem to agree with Miss Weld that the best toys are the ones you can do something with. The blocks pictured allow imaginative expression and help to develop manual skill, needed to balance them.



Replacing toys and playthings in curtained cupboards is part of playing with them. This is done before the children join a circle for group activity. Today it's a story; sometimes they join with the piano in a percussion band, listen to records, or play group games.



The row of cloak stalls (above right) is one of the artificial partitions used to divide the large playroom. Colored beads threaded on wires attached at the ceiling and at the top of the stalls will be a finishing touch.

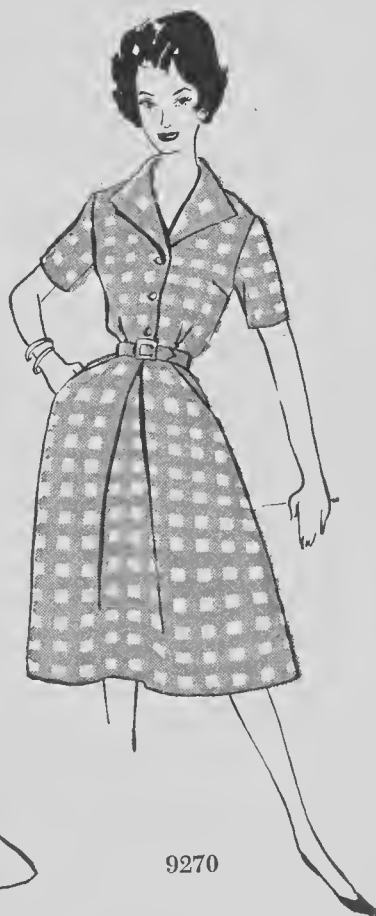
Casual Comfort



9370



9261



9270



9304



9271

No. 9270. The best features of a casual dress are here: walking ease in an inverted pleat, handy pockets, and bodice fullness released by waistline darts. Misses' 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42; 50¢.

No. 9292. Make this polo-necked dress with or without border trim for its full gathered skirt. Below elbow puffed sleeves offer a shirt-waist version. Junior Misses' 9, 11, 13; Misses' 12, 14, 16; 50¢.



9292

No. 9261. A skirt, full with unpressed pleats, may be topped with the pertly bowed scoop-necked bodice shown, or one with shirtwaist styling. Jr. Misses' 9, 11, 13; Misses' 12, 14, 16; 50¢.

No. 9370. Action sleeves and extra-deep buttoned pleat give ease in a front-opening dress featuring patch pockets and a self-belt. Misses' sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 40. Pattern price 50¢.

No. 9304. This step-in dress offers easy side skirt fullness and pockets at the hip. Front closing may be buttoned or zippered. Misses' and women's sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, 44; 50¢.

No. 9271. The dress and jacket ensemble is always in season. Flattering gores give soft fullness to the skirt below a fashion-wise square neck. Misses' 14, 16, 18, 20, 40, 42, 44; 50¢.

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Peter Piper picked his peppers pickled and missed the aromatic promise of

Pickling Time

by GWEN LESLIE

ONE of the best-remembered features of this season will be the heady aroma from the pickling pot! The tempting pungent spiciness on the summer air is a preview of the flavor treat a well-stocked pickle shelf can provide through winter months.

For pickling success, choose firm, fresh vegetables and fruits, discarding any that are bruised or overmature. The actual pickling process may take minutes or days, but fruit and vegetables should not be kept waiting more than 24 hours between picking and pickling.

Use vinegar of good quality and use it full strength. Because spices lose aroma and strength in storage, spices are best bought fresh each year.

Utensils of enamel, aluminum, and stainless steel are satisfactory for pickling. Iron, copper and brass containers should not be used because of the reaction between these metals and salt and vinegar.

Dill Pickles

Cucumbers, fresh Sprigs of dill
firm and small

Wash cucumbers and pack in jars, alternating in layers with sprigs of dill as desired. Cover with brine of the following proportions:

1 qt. vinegar	3 qt. water
1 c. coarse pickling salt	1 c. sugar

Combine four ingredients. Bring to boil and pour over cucumbers in jars. Seal and store in a cool place.

NOTE: Pieces cut from clove of garlic may be packed in jars if desired.

Million Dollar Pickle

8 qt. cucumbers	6 c. white vinegar
12 small onions, sliced	2 T. turmeric
2 green peppers, sliced	2 T. celery seed
1 c. salt	1 small can pimiento, finely sliced

Wash and peel cucumbers and slice in crescents, removing seeds. Cucumbers should be fresh, firm and not too ripe. Combine cucumber pieces, onions, peppers, and salt and add cold water to cover. Let stand overnight or several hours. Let drain 2 hours. Heat vinegar with celery seed, turmeric and pimiento. Add drained vegetables to boiling vinegar mixture and cook until cucumber is transparent. Seal in sterilized jars.

Garibaldi Sauce

4 lb. ripe tomatoes	1 lemon, sliced very thin
1 lb. onions	3 lb. sugar
½ lb. sweet red peppers	1 qt. white vinegar
1 lb. seeded raisins	2 tsp. salt



[Luoma photo]
Pickles placed now on these shelves will jewel meals or snacks all year.

Wash tomatoes and chop. Slice onion and peppers. Combine ingredients and boil slowly until mixture thickens. Seal in sterilized jars.

Plum Chutney

3 lb. prune plums	2 tsp. whole cloves
½ lb. seeded raisins	1 oz. garlic cloves
½ lb. currants	2 tsp. salt
½ lb. green apples, diced	1 tsp. cayenne
1½ lb. brown sugar	1 tsp. allspice
1 oz. rock ginger	1 pt. white vinegar

Combine whole cloves, rock ginger and garlic cloves in a cheesecloth bag. Mix all ingredients and boil slowly for 2 hours, stirring frequently. Remove spice bag and seal chutney in sterilized jars.

Pickled Eggs

12 eggs	1½ tsp. salt
3 c. cider vinegar	1 tsp. whole peppercorns
1½ c. water	2 T. sliced ginger root
1 tsp. whole cloves	

Hard cook eggs and chill in cold water. Remove shells and place eggs in sterilized jars of desired size. Heat vinegar, water and salt with spices tied in a cheesecloth bag and boil 10 minutes. Remove spice bag and chill vinegar mixture. Pour over eggs, adding more vinegar if necessary to completely cover. Seal. If ginger root is difficult to slice, place in hot water and bring to a full rolling boil. Drain and slice.

These pickled eggs will darken slightly because of spices. Let stand at least 2 days before using eggs. Pickled eggs may be kept a week or two at room temperature but require a cooler place for longer storage.

7-Day Onion Pickles

1 gal. small white onions	2 tsp. whole mixed pickling spices
Boiling water	2 lb. white sugar
1 qt. white vinegar	1 tsp. alum

Scald the onions in boiling water, then drain and peel them. Place peeled onions in a crock with 1 scant cup of salt and add enough boiling water to cover. Let stand overnight.

Next day drain thoroughly, then add 1 scant cup salt and again cover with boiling water. Let stand overnight. Repeat this procedure for 6 days altogether.

On the seventh day, drain the onions and wash well in fresh water. Replace in crock and add the alum, then cover with boiling water. When cool, drain the onions well. Pack in hot sterilized jars.

Make a syrup of the sugar, vinegar and spices. Bring to a boil and stir to dissolve the sugar. Pour boiling hot over the onions in the jars and seal tightly at once. V

Christ's Church HAS TO BE Infallible!

Many people challenge the claim of the Catholic Church that it is infallible in matters of religion.

"No human being is perfect," they will say. "No institution run by human beings can be infallible."

Many believe the Bible fills this need. However, since numberless fallible people interpret the Bible... and often in direct conflict with each other, the Bible cannot supply the need of an unquestioned source of Christ's teachings. For Catholics, the infallible source is the Catholic Church, established for that purpose by Christ Himself.

The Church is the infallible source of religious truth because it was established by the Son of God for that purpose. We know from the New Testament that Christ instructed Peter and the other disciples to "teach all nations"... that He gave them the power to forgive sins in His name... that He appointed Peter the first head of His Church... that He promised to send the Holy Spirit to guide and protect the Church against human errors and the assaults of evil forces.

Peter was divinely appointed to be the shepherd of the flock of Christ. In his lifetime, he was so recognized by the disciples and by the early Christians. He was also, according to Holy Scripture, instructed by Jesus to appoint others to spread Christ's teachings to succeeding generations. This continuation and succession of authority was obviously necessary if Christ's Church was to fulfill His promise to endure for all time and against all enemies.

We know that Peter was the first Pope of the Catholic Church... that

all of the Popes down through the centuries are his successors... that the Church which existed as Christ's Church for the first Christians is the Catholic Church as it exists today.

Everyone, of course, has the obligation to follow his own conscience in seeking the truths taught by Jesus Christ. This, we sincerely suggest, should include an investigation of the claims of the Catholic Church, which, significantly, is the only Church on earth making the claim to be Christ's true church—one, holy and infallible in its promulgation of the message of the Son of God.

Write for a highly interesting pamphlet explaining Our Lord's instructions and delegation of His authority to the disciples... and His plan for the continuation of His mission for the salvation of souls. Ask for Pamphlet No. CY-56. It will be mailed in a plain wrapper. Nobody will call on you.

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"I nearly itched to death for 7½ years. Then I discovered a new wonder-working creme. Now I'm happy," writes Mrs. D. Ward of Los Angeles. Here's blessed relief from tortures of vaginal itch, rectal itch, chafing, rash and eczema with a new amazing scientific formula called LANACANE. This fast-acting, stainless medicated creme kills harmful bacteria germs while it soothes raw, irritated and inflamed skin tissue. Stops scratching and so speeds healing. Don't suffer! Get LANACANE at druggists!

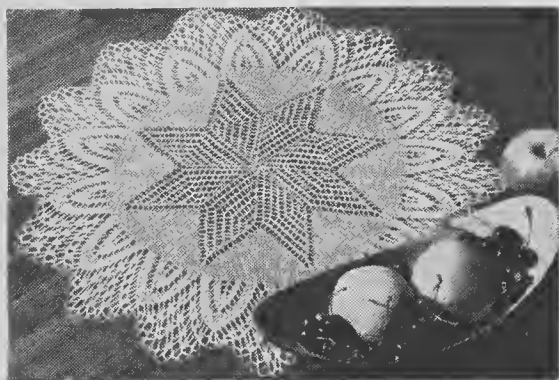
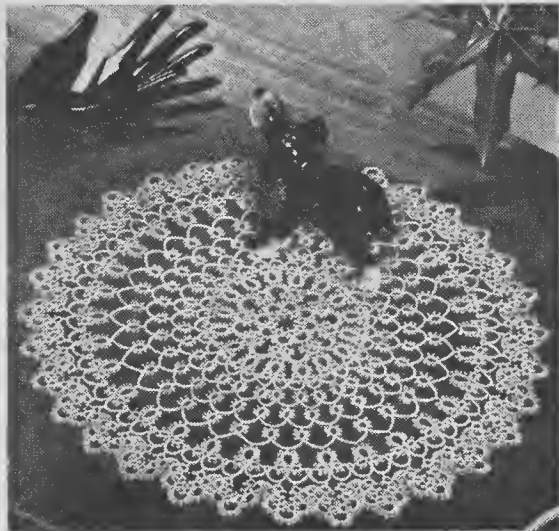
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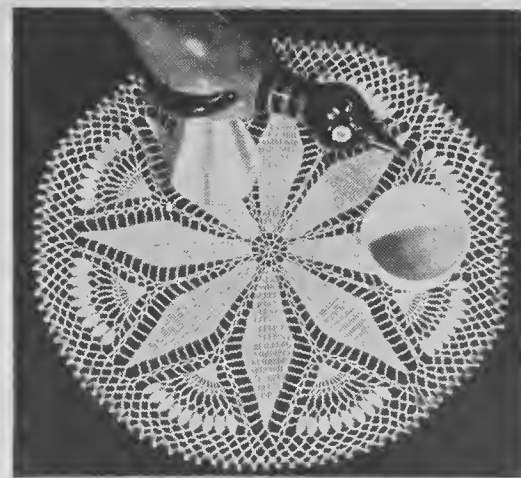
Doilies

The delicate loveliness of the tatted round doily at right makes it a very decorative accessory for any home. The pattern is designed to be worked all in one color, the one of your choice. One ball of No. 30 yarn is required. The doily diameter measures 13½ in. Order Leaflet No. T-6705; price 10¢.



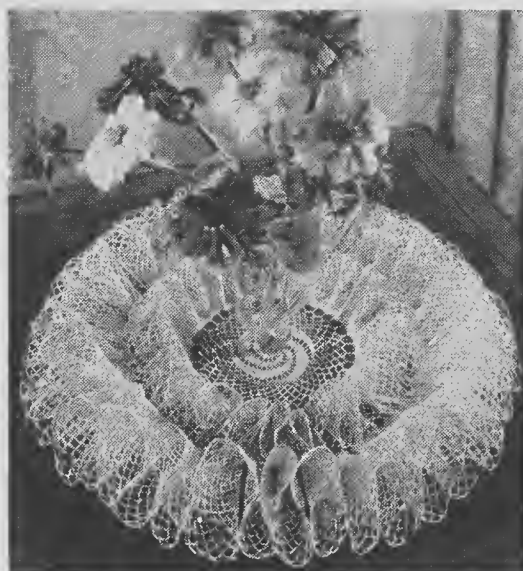
You will need two sets of No. 12 knitting needles to make this dainty knitted lace mat. The finished doily measures 20 in. in diameter. For directions, Leaflet No. K-7517; 10¢.

Sundial is the name given this doily pattern, equally at home with traditional and modern furnishings. The finished doily measures 10 in. in diameter. It is crocheted with a No. 14 hook. Crochet instructions are printed on Leaflet No. C-S-755, at 10¢.



Waterfall is the name of this fluffy crocheted doily. A No. 10 crochet hook is required. Doily diameter measures 20 in. Send 10¢ for a copy of Leaflet No. D-134.

To launder, make a lather of soapy suds in hot water. Be sure that all soap is well dissolved before immersing lace. Squeeze lace gently, forcing suds in and out, until clean. Rinse several times in lukewarm water until all soap is out. Rinse in cold water and roll in a towel to partly dry. Dry well, then dip in starch. Squeeze out excess, and roll up in a bath towel.



For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

The Country Boy and Girl

The Penny and the Magic Ring

by ARTHUR KOMUS

TIMMY and Terry were tired and Terry's little feet just couldn't walk any more. Timmy was tired too, but he wouldn't let Terry know that. After all, an 8-year-old boy never lets his 6-year-old sister know that he can get tired.

Terry pulled at Timmy's hand, "Can't we sit down now, Timmy?"

"I guess so," Timmy said. "I gotta figure this out." He knew they were lost but he didn't want Terry to know it, not just yet. The forest looked different than it did at Grandma Glover's. He tried to remember what you do when you think you're lost; but it was all jumbled up.

Just then Terry gave a little scream. "Oh, Timmy, look over there!"

Timmy looked. He rubbed his eyes. He looked again. Yes, it was still there; a little man dressed in green. He had an old wrinkled face and was smoking a tiny pipe. From the tip of his curled-up shoes to the top of his pointed hat he was only half as tall as Terry.

The little man took the old pipe out of his mouth and pointed it at Terry, "Who are you?" he asked.

"I'm Terry," she said in a very small voice.

"And you?" he pointed at Timmy.

"I'm Timmy," answered Timmy in a loud voice; just to show that he wasn't as afraid as he felt.

"And what are you doing in my woods?" the little man asked.

"I'm afraid we're lost," Timmy answered.

"Lost!" The little man laughed. "You're not lost. You're my prisoners."

Terry rubbed her hands together and began to cry. "I knew we shouldn't come into the woods, Timmy." She held Timmy's hand tighter.

The old man snorted. "Enough of this. Come with me."

He led them to a twisted old tree and then snapped his fingers three times. A little door opened in the tree and he dragged them in. They felt themselves grow tinier and tinier, and soon they were smaller than the little old man.

Terry squeezed Timmy's hand. "It's dark in here," she said. Soon they saw a patch of light and, as they walked toward it, they saw that it led to a little town.

IT was the funniest town they had ever seen. The houses were made of tin cans and old shoes, with twisted little chimneys sticking out of the top. There was a big red old tomato can lying on its side with a long thin can

standing on top of it; and a sign on it said "Fire Hall." Then there was an old gray box. Its sign said "Jail."

Timmy grew braver. "Well, just what are you going to do with us,"

"Don't bother me now." The old man was thinking. "Ah, I knew it would come to me. I'm going to keep you in my house till someone comes and pays me a hundred gold pieces."

"But we don't know anyone with a hundred gold pieces," Timmy said. "You see we don't use gold. Our money's made of paper."

"Paper!" The little old man threw back his head and laughed. "What good is paper money? Why if you buried it in the ground it would rot. And money's not good if you can't bury it in the ground for a rainy day."

He looked at Timmy. "Are you sure you don't know anybody with a hundred gold pieces?"

Timmy shook his head.

"Fifty?" the old man asked. "Twenty-five?" Timmy shook his head again.

"Well," the old man grumbled. "I just can't let you go. It just isn't done." He walked around the little room.

He thought for awhile. Then his face lit up with a smile. "Empty your pockets," he told Timmy. "Maybe you've got something just as good."

Timmy emptied his pockets. He had a long piece of string, a rusty bolt, his lucky penny that he shone

every day, his magic ring, his little compass and two marbles.

The little old man made a grab for the ring, then he took the penny. He straightened up and said to Timmy, very angrily, "No gold pieces," he held up the shiny penny. "What's this, and that?" he held out the ring with the secret compartment. "What's that, if it isn't gold?"

"Looks like gold to me," said the little old man. He tucked the penny and the ring into his pocket. "Got anything else?"

Timmy shook his head, "Nope, that's all."

Looking at his tiny gold watch, the little old man said: "Well, it's time for my dinner, so you had better go if you're sure that's all you've got." Then he led them back through the town and down the dark passage, out through the little door in the tree and back to where he had found them. Then he flicked a little magic dust into their eyes and was gone.

Timmy and Terry rubbed their eyes and looked around. Suddenly Timmy saw the top of a barn. Now he knew his way back!

He took Terry's hand and started on his way. Terry looked up at him. "I had the funniest dream, Timmy." And she told him what had happened. But Timmy didn't tell her that he had the same dream, or that when he felt in his pocket just now, the magic ring and the shiny penny were gone. V

Young People

Club members
vary their interests



Club Round-Up

Saskatchewan

This is homecoming month for Garry Horton of Maple Creek, and Irving Carlson, of Melville. These young people won this year's 2-month trip to Britain, offered by Dalgleish Shipping Lines to Saskatchewan 4-H members.

Nineteen-year-old Garry works on his father's 6,400-acre ranch and has specialized in beef projects. He's decided that ranching is the career for him.

Irving Carlson, who is 18, wants to become a veterinarian. Meantime he helps his father on the latter's 320-acre mixed farm, specializing in beef, grain and poultry projects.

A development of interest in Saskatchewan is the establishment by legislation of "The Saskatchewan 4-H Foundation." The foundation will accept and administer money and awards donated for 4-H work. L. J. Hutchison, director of Saskatchewan's agricultural representative branch, hopes that the Act will aid in the expansion of the 4-H club program in the province.

Ontario

An experiment in Waterloo County to help 4-H girls and boys start their own herds of purebred Holstein cattle entered its third phase this year. As an experiment the Waterloo Holstein Breeders' Club, on two earlier occasions, provided a heifer calf and a bull calf for each of four 4-H members. Pleased with the results, the club expanded the experiment and this year gave similar animals to each of five 4-H members.

They are: Marlene Knechtel, Petersburg, aged 14; Daniel Shantz, Petersburg, aged 14; Ernest Martin, Elmira, aged 15; Edgar Wideman, Wallen-

stein, aged 16; and Irwin Hollinger, Petersburg, aged 17.

Recently the Waterloo Jersey Club joined the program by giving Elaine Krans, 15, of Breslau, a heifer calf.

Under the plan, the Waterloo Holstein Breeders' Club lends each boy or girl \$145. With this money the young people purchased a heifer calf for \$125, and a bull calf to be made into a steer for \$20. They raise these two animals, sell the steer at approximately 14 months of age and use the proceeds to repay their loans. This way the 4-H member owns a heifer calf; the money returned to the club can be invested for another boy or girl. Club members see two basic reasons for the program: the need to keep young people interested in farming and the need to develop purebred herds. It was to meet these needs the local fund was established.

The breeders say that, with a heifer calf as a start, these young people could each have a small herd of four or five head of purebred cattle as the nucleus for herds of their own by the time they had completed high school.

Marlene Knechtel also shared in the scheme last year. She did so well with her animals that the club members voted unanimously to provide her with another two calves this year.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick has another 4-H club house to its credit. Located at The Ledge just outside St. Stephen, it's a small building once used as an egg grading station. It was donated to the local 4-H garden and clothing clubs by Frank Walker, a local resident.

First of all, members of theingham Girls Clothing Club and the St. Croix Garden Club raised money to

help pay for supplies for needed repairs and for such operating expenses as electricity and gas.

Then they enlisted some help. People within the community donated some chairs, a table and a sewing machine. The boys built shelves and a long work table across one side. Next they painted the ceiling and the upper half of the wall a gleaming white, the lower half and shelves em-

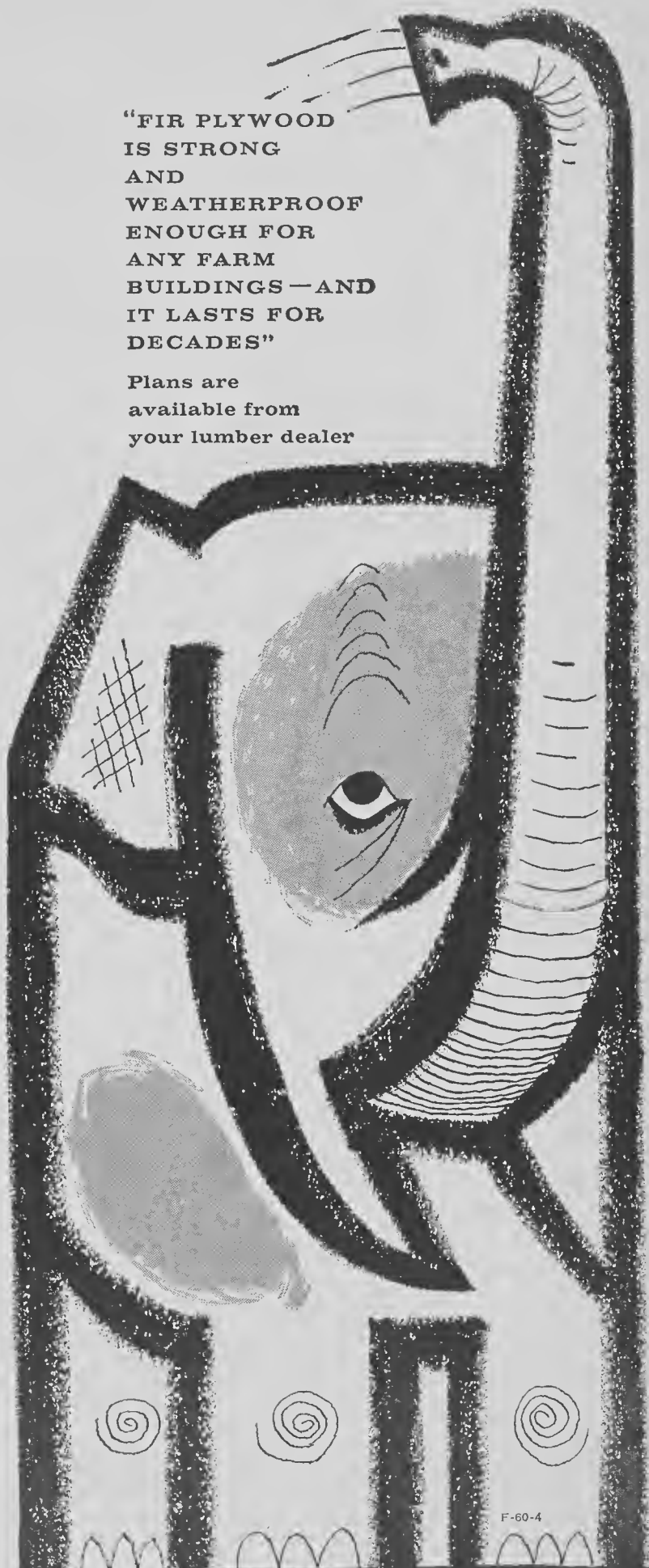
crald green and the floor a practical gray.

Then the girls took over. They painted the chairs white with yellow trim; covered their work table with oilcloth; and brightened one wall with a mural depicting the St. Croix River valley.

Now the two clubs have a cheerful meeting place acquired in the 4-H tradition of learning to do by doing.

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Co-operative effort transformed an old farm building into a cheerful meeting place for the members of two 4-H clubs located near St. Stephen, N.B. They had just finished painting the furniture when this picture was taken.

Continued from page 13

A COMPANY THAT FARMS

and special equipment," he pointed out. "We get pretty good results on our farms, but we're always on the lookout for better methods and machines."

All Broder row crops are mechanically thinned and harvested. Weeds are controlled by chemical sprays applied by aircraft.

WHAT about the growers who supply produce under contract?

"We have about 60 local farmers growing peas, corn and beans for us," said Ian. "Under the agreement, each grower supplies the land and plants and irrigates the crop. We do the harvesting and supply all equipment such as pea cutters, loaders, trucks and viners. The viners are located on various company farms and crops are hauled to them. Believe me, we don't sign up just anybody. Only top-notch farmers working on proper crop rotations get a contract!"

Mike Hazuda, who farms north of Broxburn, grows about 40 acres of peas for Broder's each year under contract. The arrangement suits him very well. Being a legume, the pea crop acts as a soil improver and works in nicely with other crops in the rotation. Returns vary from \$44 to \$68 per acre.

Mike gets his seed from the Company and plants it under Ian McKay's supervision.

"Peas have to be harvested at the right time," Hazuda explained. "You can't let them get overripe. That means I can only put in 20 acres at each planting so the crop won't mature all at once. Twenty to thirty acres a day is about all one harvesting crew can handle."

The peas have to be irrigated at a certain time too—just before the bloom stage. But it's only necessary to give them one irrigation. After that, the Company takes over. The grower doesn't worry about harvesting.

Mike also contracts about 30 acres of sugar beets for Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd. As soon as the pea crop is off, he plows the land and irrigates it. The rest of the year it lies fallow, then is sown to sugar beets next season. In addition to his two contracted crops, Hazuda raises about 12 acres of hay and 18 acres of oats and barley for his 60 to 70 steers.

In the same district, Yutuka Urano grows about 50 acres of peas a year for Broder in his quarter section. Like Hazuda, he also likes the pea crop for its soil improving qualities. It works well in rotation with his main crop, commercial potatoes, which he markets independently.

"The peas act as a sort of summer-fallow," he said. "They only have a growth period of about 2½ months. The rest of the season the land is resting."

Farther up the road, the K. Hamabatas grow beans, corn, table beets and carrots—all under contract. Sometimes they sign with Broder's, sometimes with the Alberta Canning Company at Magrath.

Said Mrs. Hamabata, "It's better to contract vegetable crops when you

have large plantings. It'd be too much trouble to market them."

That's how most vegetable growers feel about it. Contracting is a handy way of using a part of their acreage. They are relieved of a good deal of the work, and most of the worry. And it's nice to be able to count on those cheques. In the case of peas, the first payment is in November, and the second some time in January. V

Continued from page 15

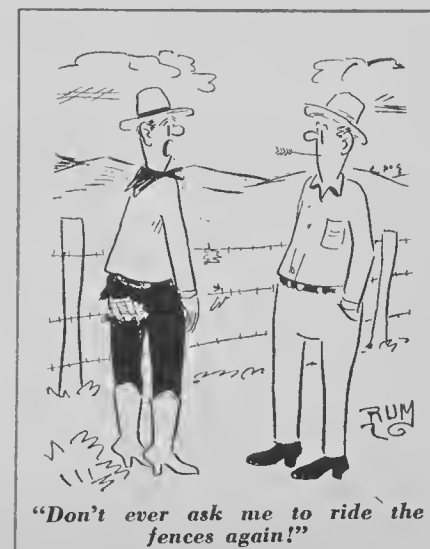
BEEF CATTLE

are sold in the fall, but the cows and calves are wintered over each year.)

AT the 320-acre New Liskeard farm, Butler is expanding his herd too—probing for the limit of its carrying capacity. His herd numbers 50 cows now, but he plans to add another 25 and to build a 100-ewe sheep flock as well.

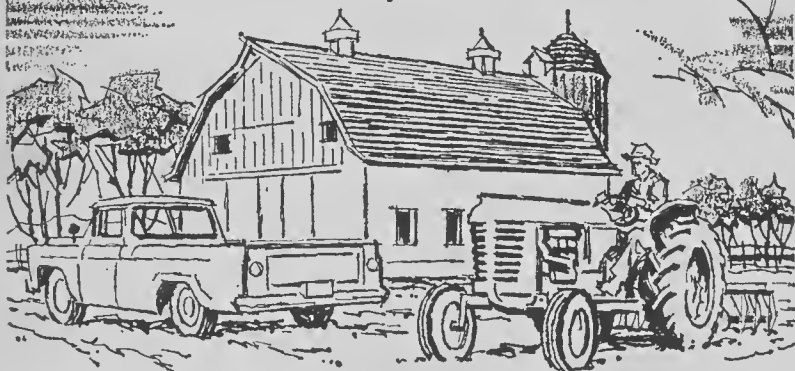
In his 2 years in the north, Butler, who came from old Ontario, has become enthused about prospects for the beef industry. He has alfalfa stands on the farm that are still healthy and vigorous 5 years after being seeded. He gets 5 months of grazing for his cattle. He finds that calves sired by performance tested bulls and born in March will weigh 450 to 600 pounds by 8 months of age, without being creep fed on pasture, although he gives them some grain at weaning time. And he finds that his cows will stay fat, without ever getting a bite of grain. The good summer pasture and quality hay for winter is all they require.

If beef production really works out well for northern farmers in the years ahead, the fact will be cheered by more than just the northern farmers themselves. Southern Ontario beefmen, who are setting up specialized feedlots, are already wondering where they will buy the steers they will require in ever increasing numbers in the years ahead. It wouldn't be far for them to jump from the big annual feeder cattle sales of Manitoulin Island and Thessalon to new sales, if they were set up further north. V



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What Farm Organizations Are Doing

(Continued from page 8)

sideration should be given to an insurance program to compensate landowners for loss of crops and other damage caused by wildlife or careless hunters. They also recommended that the organizations should do their share in building better understanding of the rights of all individuals concerned.

As a basic principle, the committee agreed that all hunting on private lands should require the permission of the owner or operator. ✓

SFU WANTS MORE JOINT ELECTION MEETINGS

The Saskatchewan Farmers' Union, encouraged by "the great acclaim received for sponsoring the joint meeting of the four provincial party leaders in the recent Saskatchewan election," will invite the national leaders of the four parties to meet at Saskatoon whenever the next federal election occurs.

The SFU executive also decided to make representations to the Board of Grain Commissioners opposing any increase in elevator charges, when the Board holds a hearing at Vancouver this month.

The executive said, too, that they want to see the Federal Government employ methods by which Canada

can effectively combat the United States' present selling methods of export grain and the expected "formidable" competition in wheat exports by the U.S.S.R. ✓

FUA DEFENDS FARMERS' DAY HOLIDAY

The Farmers' Union of Alberta has expressed regret over "a concerted attempt to eliminate the Farmers' Day holiday for schools in Alberta." They consider that the question of school exams being in any way interfered with is not valid. Noting that many days in June are not used to their full extent now, they doubt that interjecting a holiday changes what is already happening.

The FUA's second point is that June is the only month in the school year that is not already well taken up with holidays. It is a significant time of the year when seeding time is over and the farmer can prepare for his harvest.

Ed Nelson, FUA president, said recently that the countryside is at its best in June. He felt sure that if Farmers' Day was a legal holiday and business places would be closed, most city families would jump at the chance to get out into the country and get better acquainted with their rural neighbors. ✓

What's Happening

(Continued from page 7)

Ontario Hog Producers' Co-operative. The financial records of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association were also inspected, but the investigating firm was not granted access to the minutes and research material of the Association. These three organizations are the ones which participate in the overall function of marketing hogs in Ontario under the provisions of the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Scheme.

Here is a summary of the recommendations made by Price Waterhouse & Co.:

1. The Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board should be designated as the sole organization to carry out all of the functions authorized under the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Scheme. At present the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board, the Ontario Hog Producers' Co-operative and the Ontario Hog Producers' Association all participate in the Scheme.

2. The members of the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board should determine policy of the Marketing Scheme and implementation of this policy should be carried out by management engaged for this purpose.

3. The method of electing members of the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board should be changed to give wider representation to hog producers in the province.

4. A member of the Farm Products Marketing Board should be appointed as a non-voting member of the On-

tario Hog Producers' Marketing Board.

5. The service charge should be fixed at 30 cents per hog until the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board and the Ontario Hog Producers' Co-operative use up their accumulated funds. Thereafter the service charge should be reviewed by the Board every 3 months and adjusted when necessary so that service charges collected cover only the cost of operating the Marketing Scheme.

6. Assembly yards and other fixed assets should be leased or should be acquired with borrowing funds which would be paid off over the service life of the assets.

7. At the beginning of each fiscal year the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board should submit an expense and capital expenditure budget to the Farm Products Marketing Board for approval.

8. At least once a year comparative financial statements should be made available to hog producers covering all phases of the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Scheme. Such statements should show income from service charges, income from other sources, and the main classes of expenses incurred in operating the Scheme; this information should also be expressed in cents per hog.

9. Punch card accounting equipment should be used in processing the producers' statements and cheques in order to achieve the most efficient operation and savings ranging up to

\$35,000 per year for the hog producers.

10. Service charges collected should be transferred daily to the general funds of the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board in order to avoid mingling with trust funds belonging to the hog producer.

11. The Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board should obtain approval from the Farm Products Marketing Board for a payment of \$45,000 made to the Ontario Hog Producers' Association on April 13, 1960. Approval of such payments made after April 21, 1960 is required under 1960 amendments to the Farm Products Marketing Act and an order of the Farm Products Marketing Board.

12. The Ontario Hog Producers' Association should be requested to return to the Ontario Hog Producers' Marketing Board \$80,000 paid to the

Association and deposited with the Ontario Co-operative Credit Society.

13. An independent survey should be made of the operations of assembly yards in order to determine the number and locations which could be expected to produce the greatest economic return for the hog producer. Such a study should make use of the modern business techniques of Operations Research. The survey should cover all aspects of assembling hogs under the Marketing Scheme and should take into account assembly yard operating costs, volume of demand by processing areas, trucking costs from farms to assembly yards and from assembly yards to processors, and other pertinent factors. ✓

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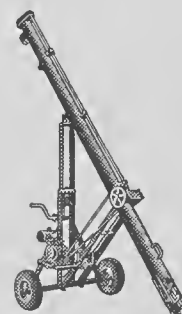
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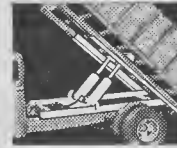
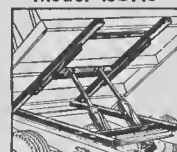
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What's Happening

policies from the European Common Market countries. Private discussions were held in June between representatives of the trading bloc's Executive Commission and officials from Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina. The talks were held at the Common Market headquarters in Brussels.

It was indicated that, following the Brussels talks, the visiting officials would tour the capitals of the six Common Market countries to press their views on individual governments.

France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries are the members of the E.E.C. now in the process of drafting a common agricultural policy. The policy is expected to have considerable effect on world food trading patterns—particularly on the future of grain exports. The E.E.C.'s proposed agricultural policy envisages iron-clad controls over prices, production and imports in the six countries.

Canada is represented by J. H.

Warren, Assistant Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. V

ONTARIO LEADERS TO STUDY EXPORT MARKET

Determined to stimulate the sale of Ontario farm products in overseas markets, particularly that of the United Kingdom, Minister of Agriculture Goodfellow will lead a group of marketing officials and representatives of commodity groups abroad this year. The group will make an export marketing study in the interests of Ontario producers. It will include representatives of the newly created Marketing Service of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and representatives of the Ontario meat, dairy, fruit and vegetable, and cash crop industries.

Expansion of the overseas market is now possible as a result of the recent removal of trade restrictions by the British Government against dollar

imports which had seriously curbed the export of Canadian consumer goods since the end of World War II.

"Ontario products have enjoyed great acceptance by the British consumer in the past," Mr. Goodfellow stated in making the announcement, "and it is now up to us to bring to the attention of the new generation the attractiveness, quality and value of Ontario farm products."

Indicating the importance of the overseas trade to the Province, Mr. Goodfellow pointed out that all of the milk products, canned fruits and vegetables, dry beans, tobacco, soybeans, winter wheat and about half of all meat products exported from Canada originated in Ontario.

Should increased overseas trade materialize, there is some possibility that consideration may be given to the formation of a special branch within the Marketing Service to co-operate with producers in advancing the sale of Ontario products both at home and abroad. V

AI INCREASED AGAIN IN 1959

Organized artificial insemination businesses in Canada reported "bigger than ever" operations last year. A report compiled by the Livestock Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture shows that there were 187 semen purchasing organizations operating last year—a 40 per cent increase over 1958. There were 14 semen producing agencies. Nearly 14 per cent of Canada's 5,156,300 cows were bred artificially in 1959.

Bull studs were maintained in five provinces and these supplied the bulk of the semen used in Canada. The balance was imported from the United States.

There were 315 dairy, 21 dual purpose and 120 beef bulls in service last

year. Average number of services in these three classes was 1,625, 845 and 1,495 respectively.

First services reported by provinces were:

Prince Edward Island, 19,230; Nova Scotia, 28,004; New Brunswick, 23,291; Quebec, 67,357; Ontario, 433,202; Manitoba, 28,793; Saskatchewan, 9,919; Alberta, 48,740; British Columbia, 54,097.

First services reported by breed were:

Ayrshire, 35,348; Guernsey, 25,431; Holstein, 412,822; Jersey, 38,342; Shorthorn, dual purpose, 16,170; Red Poll, 830; Aberdeen-Angus, 16,116; Hereford, 109,780; Beef Shorthorn, 38,870; Charolais, 14,690; Brown Swiss, 543; others, 3,691, (breed not reported, but the bulk of services were performed with listed breeds). V

PLANS TO ORGANIZE MANITOBA HOG PRODUCERS PROCEED

The provisional board of the Hog Producers Association of Manitoba announced in June that plans are being advanced to organize district associations during November of this year.

"Final dates and locations for seven district meetings will be announced as soon as arrangements have been completed for a guest speaker," Wm. May, board chairman, noted. "We as a board feel that it is very important at this stage of organization to obtain a person who has considerable experience in the commodity association field, and who can present an accurate picture of what such an association may or may not be expected to do."

The board indicated that considerable interest is being shown in the development of the association by Manitoba hog producers. V



HI FOLKS:

Last time I was in town I sat in on a court case just to see how the wheels of justice grind. Now there's a piece of machinery sadly in need of a major overhaul, I decided after the trial was over.

It was the Crown against a shifty so-and-so with a larceny record as long as a monkey's arm. Time and again—so an officer told me—the police would get a ease against this guy only to have some smart alecky lawyer get him off, because the legal eagle was able to confuse some witness who didn't have a lawyer's gift of the gab.

"Even when we get him convicted it's not much use," the officer said. "His lawyer generally manages to get him sentenced by a 'soft' judge who does his best to see that the guy is back in circulation in a few weeks. In this game, the 'soft' judges get more business in their courts than anyone, because everyone fights to be tried by them."

This time, our burglar friend was in on a minor count—stealing a set of truck chains from a district farmer when he was caught in the mud one day. The Crown managed to place the accused at the farm about when the chains disappeared—they even had the chains in court and the farmer identified them as his. Then the defense attorney went to work.

"How do you know the chains are yours?" he snapped at the farmer.

"Because of a bent link on one of them where I caught the chain in my jack," was the reply.

"I see," said the wily counsellor. "Now how many people would you say lived in this country at the present time?"

The farmer looked surprised. "About 17 million, the last I heard," he said.

"Now, do you mean to tell me in all this big country of ours there wouldn't be anyone else who had chains with a link bent just like that?"

"Well, maybe there is," the farmer agreed, "but those sure look like my chains."

"Aha," said the lawyer, quick as a wink. "Now you say they only look like your chains. Being similar doesn't mean they're the same, now does it?"

"No, I guess it doesn't," his victim admitted, "But—"

He was "butting" up against a stone wall. The prisoner walked away a free man to graze that court another day (as the police knew he would). After the trial he stopped the farmer in the lobby and handed him the chains.

"Here," he grinned, "you can have them back. I won't be needing them."

The crook's lawyer, and a few others standing around laughed their heads off. Somehow the whole business didn't seem at all funny to me.

Sincerely,
PETE WILLIAMS.

THE TILLERS

by JIM ZILVERBERG

